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WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 25.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Prominent members of Congress say the President will to-morrow return to the Senate the Civil Rights Bill, with his objections, while others assert that the message is already prepared.

THE SECRETARY AND THE LOAN BILL.

In the face and eyes of the fact that a letter was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, just previous to the passage of the amended loan bill in the House, on Friday, in which he distinctly stated that he could look with no favor upon the compromise, and that not to give him the contracting power he asked for would be a national calamity, several correspondents have stated that prior to its adoption by the Committee it was learned that the Secretary would accept it. The action of the Committee in reporting the bill was entirely independent of the wish or knowledge of the Secretary. The funding authority conferred by it amounts to little or nothing, which very fact secured a sufficient number of the non-contractionists to pass it. If nothing better passes Congress, Secretary McCulloch will of course gather up all the vague and fragmentary powers conferred by this and former legislation, and go on with his finance just as he has done heretofore, to the best of his ability, in which the people fortunately have great confidence.

RETURN OF SENATOR HOWARD.

Senator Howard has returned from Michigan, where he has been to attend the funeral of his wife. On account of Mr. Howard's absence, the Reconstruction Committee have withheld the testimony taken in regard to the States of Virginia, North Carolina, &c., and embracing the evidence of a large number of persons, including Gens. Lee and Johnson, and other noted men of the South. To-morrow this testimony will be presented in the House by Mr. Conkling, of the Committee.

THE LEADING RUSSIAN JOURNALS UPON AMERICAN POLITICS.

The following extracts from prominent official journals in St. Petersburgh and Moscow have been kindly furnished to us for publication:

From the Journal de St. Petersburg, Oct. 4, 1865.

We have communicated to our readers, with equal haste and satisfaction, the excellent news which we have just received from America.

The work of pacification goes on with that rapidity, that energy, that practical good sense, which the Americans ever bring to all their undertakings.

In both North and South the people seem to have cast aside all animosity, all bitterness, all desire for revenge, and to think only of reëstablishing the Union and repairing the calamitous consequences of a fratricidal struggle.

From his retirement, where he has gone to cultivate his lands, Gen. Lee, after distinguishing himself at the head of 300,000 men by a resistance unparalleled in the history of warfare, accepts with submission the decrees of Providence, and has just addressed a letter to his fellow-citizens, in which he exhorts them to do everything which lies in their power to reëstablish peace and harmony.

The President of the United States has just received delegates from nine States, and has answered their assurance of renewed attachment to the Union with a warm cordiality.

All I desire, says the Chief Magistrate of the American people, all I ask of the North, the South, the East and the West is to assist me in maintaining and carrying out the principles of the Constitution. (Here follows the continuation of the President's answer to the above-mentioned delegates.)

Facts show the sincerity of these noble words; they show that the Government at Washington is proceeding without delay to heal the nation's wounds, the seriousness of which it acknowledges with a most praiseworthy frankness.

The dismissal of the army proceeds on a grand scale. Not only is this army to be reduced from 800,000 to 75,000 men, but the President is about to intrust the maintenance of order and public safety to certain Southern States, as is proven by his letter to Gen. Slocum, of Mississippi.

The Federal Government has honored all its financial engagements; the interest of the immense debt contracted during the war is paid with rigorous punctuality, and, thanks to the commercial activity of the country, all expenses have been met by the Custom-house receipts alone.

The *Moniteur Français* declares, with all the authority of an official organ, "while the Government at Washington pursues a peace policy with regard to internal affairs, it also takes a similar course in its foreign relations."

This happy issue of one of the most formidable trials that a nation has ever undergone fills us with a sincere joy; but it does not surprise us, for it had been foreseen and predicted by our Government.

From the very beginning of this trial when the most sinister or least friendly opinions were heard on all sides, as to its issue, the Imperial Government expressed to the Government of the United States "the sincere prayer of the Emperor of this grand structure, raised with so much labor and so rich in promises of the future, his confidence in the practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who are such competent judges of their own true interests."

His Imperial Majesty was pleased to express his conviction "that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of both parties would seize every occasion and use every effort to allay the ferment of passions."*

These prayers have been heard, these predictions have been justified by reality.

Upon this Russia truly congratulates herself, for she is penetrated by the following truths, which are also expressed in the documents in question:

"The American Union is, in our eyes, not only an element essential to the political balance of power, but it is a nation to which the Emperor of Russia has devoted the most friendly interest. The two countries, being placed at the extremity of two hemispheres are both in the ascendant period of their development, seem called to a natural alliance of interests and sympathies, of which they have already given so many mutual testimonials."

From the Moscow News, Jan. 1, 1866.

The past year (1865) has not been so rich in results. Only one great question, which for four years had occupied all minds, received a final decision in the beginning of the past year.

The bloody drama concluded in the United States has ended in a complete triumph of the North over the South, and the restoration of the unity and integrity of the great North American Republic. Nowhere has this happy conclusion of the American rebellion called forth such general sympathy as in our country. No other nation took such interest in the restoration of the American Union as Russia. Between the two young Powers, for which a mighty future is waiting, there are very natural sympathies, supported and called forth by mutual interests. Between them there is not and cannot be any unpleasant accounts to settle, but there may very easily be objects of attack from the same enemy.

In the present time the American Republic is an active member of the family of nations, indispensable to the preservation of political equilibrium even in our part of the world. If in England, even at the present time, the question is raised whether they acted wisely in not giving open aid to the rebellious States, in Russia the cause of the Southern States has never met with sympathy; but on the contrary all our sympathies were on the side of lawful authority, endeavoring to establish the national unity.

The issue of the contest was favorable to the cause of civilization, and brought about the abolition of Slavery.

The ending of the American rebellion has exercised an undoubted influence on European politics during the past year.

England, and still more France, were obliged, willingly or not, to fix their relations with a republic which had displayed such amazing power and such wonderful energy—the more so, as they had given such clear evidence of their ill-will and unfriendliness. Both England and France counted on the dissolution of the American Union. England was not unwilling to aid in every manner to bring about this result, while France apparently considered it as already attained; relying on this erroneous conclusion, she undertook the so-called *renaissance* of the so-called Latin race in the New World, and thought by her interference to found a new Mexican Empire. By this act, France has compromised herself in her relations with the United States more than England, and for her the triumph of the Union arms was particularly disagreeable.

At first, it appeared as though the two Western Powers intended to draw nearer together, in view of the common danger. Their fleets did exchange visits in Portsmouth and Cherbourg, but with this demonstration everything ended. England was not slow in arriving at the conviction that by an intimate alliance with France, not only would she fail to smooth over her unjust acts toward the American Republic, but would irritate her still more.

Policy, it seems, demands that England withdraw as much as possible from France, and leave to the latter the entire responsibility for her Mexican schemes. England, apparently, intends so to act, especially since the death of Lord Palmerston, one of the principal originators of the Anglo-French "Cordial Alliance."

The death of another active mediator between France and England, who more than once settled their difficulties, (Leopold, King of the Belgians,) must tend to weaken still further the friendly relations between France and England, especially if we take into consideration that France, as we are assured, even before the death of Leopold, brought forward her pretensions to Belgium, in her correspondence with the Berlin Cabinet. Judging by the Press of England, public opinion in that country is by no means at rest regarding the future of Belgium.

As relates to France, for her sooner or later remains the bitter acknowledgment that in her Mexican expedition she counted without her host, and that this entire undertaking, which has cost so much sacrifice of men and money, and aroused such agitation in the French nation itself, was baseless.

With the removal of the French troops from Mexico, Maximilian's empire will, no doubt, fall to pieces of itself.

The failure which threatens the Emperor Napoleon in this affair will be a blow all the heavier to his power and the interests of his dynasty, in that the Mexican expedition was his personal affair, in which the French nation took no interest.

In this lies the danger for Europe's peace. The desire to gloss over his failure may easily bring about new undertakings in Europe.

Napoleon's love of peace does not inspire particular confidence in any one's breast. And the *Times*, in surveying the events of the past year, contents itself with the remark that the French Government has not yet found a convenient opportunity for active interference in the affairs of European nations.

From the Moscow News, Jan. 20, 1866.

Language was given to man, says Talleyrand, for the purpose of concealing his thoughts. At the present time the Emperor Napoleon, and, especially, his ministers are seriously occupied in hiding from the public the extremely difficult position in which they are placed by the Mexican enterprise, and to smooth over in the eyes of the French people even to some extent the decisive failure awaiting France in this affair.

To do the French Government justice has gilded to the utmost the bitter pill which France is to swallow. It has known how to represent France to the French public as the ruling Power of Europe, and the patroness of all her nationalities before the foreign world, as a Power which, by its wise moderation, has completely succeeded in dispelling the previous distrust of Europe toward Napoleonic France. But it cannot escape the penetration of attentive readers that it is difficult to call the moderation of Napoleonic France a merit.

France has, indeed, during the past two years, not exceeded the limits of prudence and moderation; but she was kept within these limits by the distrust with which foreign Powers watched her every step; by the difficulties threatened her from the other side of the Atlantic; and finally, by her own financial difficulties from which she is but just emerging. At the present time there is no doubt that Napoleon's desire of peace is especially connected with difficulties arising out of the Mexican expedition.

The Imperial speech, and the account of the condition of the Empire was intended first of all to produce a good impression on the public mind in America, and to prepare for an honorable retreat from Mexico. This intention is apparent in every word uttered in relation to Mexico by the Emperor, and by his Minister of Foreign Affairs. From them we hear continual allusions to the ancient friendship of France and America, and expressions of good-will to the latter, and mention is made of an imagined similarity in the Constitutions of both Powers—a fact, however, which no one had hitherto remarked. The Mexican expedition assumes the most modest form possible, undertaken merely for the purpose of obtaining certain indemnities from Mexico, which France considered she had a right to demand—by no means for the purpose of Imperial propagandism, or the *renaissance* of the so-called Latin race in the New World, about which the Emperor once wrote to Marshal Forey. It is also said that the United States were invited to take part in the enterprise—the United States, who were obliged at that time to strain every nerve for the preservation of their national unity! In conclusion, a hope is expressed that the people of the United States will understand that this expedition is by no means hostile to their interests, and that "two nations equally jealous of their liberty should undertake nothing which would implicate their honor and dignity."

The Americans no doubt regret that this edifying little maxim did not occur to the Emperor before undertaking the Mexican expedition—a proceeding in every respect so offensive and so unfriendly to the great Republic, and that it did not save France from making repeated proposals to Russia and England to recognize the Southern Confederacy as an independent nation.

France, first of all, put forth the idea of establishing an empire in Mexico; she prevailed on the Archduke Maximilian to accept the Mexican crown, and succeeded in overcoming his opposition only by assuming the obligation of supporting his throne; and now she is obliged to desert him in view of the country's dangers, awaiting him not only in the country itself, but from the United States. Up to this time the Washington Cabinet rejects every compromise in regard to a French army in Mexico founded on a recognition of the Mexican Empire, or any pledges in its favor.

The Emperor Napoleon, in the very beginning of his speech, says that a general peace seems assured, but the insignificant reduction of the army undertaken by him at the end of the year 1865, and which yet cannot be said to serve as a proof of peaceful intentions, answers very poorly to these words.

On the occasion of the reduction of the French army, the *Times* very justly remarks, that France, and France alone is the cause of these immense armies that burden Europe beyond power of endurance.

It is quite interesting to compare this remark with a sentence of the same paper in favor of the friendly relations between France and England, the credit of which the Imperial speaker takes to himself: "When France and England are of one mind," says the *Times*, "European politics are safe; and therefore we learned without surprise that the relations between France and the rest of Europe were perfectly peaceful." This sentence is of as doubtful a character as the remarks about armies is true. He who remembers the events of 1853-'56, and 1859 will not conclude that this landed good feeling between France and England is the forerunner of peace and quiet for the rest of Europe. But where is the first blow to fall?

THE CASE OF MR. STOCKTON.

It is understood that a motion will be made in the Senate to-morrow to reconsider the vote of last Friday declaring the Hon. J. P. Stockton entitled to his seat as Senator from New Jersey, and that Mr. Sumner will make an argument against the right of Mr. Stockton to cast a vote in the case.

SOUTHERN PENSIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior some time ago directed that payments to Southern pensioners be suspended for pensions for the period between the 16th day of August, 1861, and the date of completing proof of loyalty. This suspension of payment was made in order to submit to the Attorney-General for his decision the question raised as to the right of the Southern pensioners to receive pay. The Attorney-General has now decided that these claimants should be restored to the rolls of the Southern Pension Agencies, on proof of continued loyalty during the war, and their claims will be paid. The principle involved in this decision is, if correctly reported, directly in conflict with the opinion of the Second Comptroller, which we send you, declaring that balances due from the Government to persons residing in the Southern States during the rebellion are not payable to the claimants, but belong to the United States as enemy's property. The Second Comptroller's decision is subject to revision by the Solicitor of the Treasury, when the matter is taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon application of the claimant. The decision of the Second Comptroller is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
March 23, 1866.

SIR: It appears from your statement that certain persons residing in the so-called Confederate States during the rebellion, and who had a domicil in said States before the civil war and during its continuance, now come and demand of the Government balances which they allege were due and payable to them before said civil war was begun.

Are they lawfully entitled to the payment of these balances?

I am of opinion that the claimants are not so entitled. The laws of nations, the laws of Congress, and the decisions of the Supreme Court justify that opinion.

While the war continued, claimants, in the eye of the law, were regarded as hostile characters, and their property as enemy's property, liable to seizure and confiscation; and the hostile quality attaches to both persons and things until, by the action of Congress or of the Executive, it is wholly removed.

The rule of law to be observed in the present case is that applicable alike to civil and international wars; for the general usage of nations regards such a war [civil war] as entitling both the contending parties to all the rights of war as against each other, and even as respects neutral nations. (See Wheaton on International Law, p. 522; also, Vattel, Book III., chap. xviii., p. 426; Rose *vs.* Himely, 4 Cranch R., p. 272; The Venice, 2 Wallace R., 258.)

"We must be governed," says the Chief-Justice, "by the principle of public law so often announced from this bench as applicable alike to civil and international wars; that all the people of a State or district in insurrection against the United States must be regarded as enemies until, by the action of the Legislature and the Executive, or otherwise, that relation is thoroughly and permanently changed. (Case of Mrs. Alexander's cotton, 2 Wallace R., 419.)

And "from the moment one State is at war with another it has, on general principles, a right to seize on all the enemy's property, of whatsoever kind and wheresoever found, and to appropriate the property thus taken to its own use or to that of the captors." (Wheaton, *supra*, p. 596; also Vattel, *supra*, sec. 161, p. 364.)

Debt stand upon the same ground in this regard as other property. (See Phillimore on International Law, vol. 3, p. 132, sec. 87. Brown *vs.* United States, 8 Cranch R., 140.)

The authorities above cited establish the right of the United States to the debts due a rebel enemy at the time the war commenced. They also prove that, in a legal point of view, claimants were enemies of the Government of the United States.

These debts, therefore, never having been reduced to possession, but always having remained as balances in the Treasury, cannot now be withdrawn by claimants except in violation of law.

For the title to these balances, *jure belli*, must be regarded as divested from the original owners, and transferred to the United States. (See Wheaton, *supra*, p. 629.)

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) B. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.
Gen. A. B. EATON, Commissary-General.

SPEECH DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The House was yesterday devoted to personal explanations, reconstruction speeches and jubilation on the part of Mr. Wentworth over the fall of gold. Speeches were made by Messrs. Moulton, of Illinois; Myers, of Pennsylvania; Buckland, of Ohio, and Hart, of New-York. Gen. Buckland was somewhat conservative, but the others were radical, especially Mr. Hart, for which he received the congratulations of the Radicals. Negro suffrage was his platform.

VISIT OF GOV. MORTON.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, arrived here yesterday, and had an interview with the President and Secretary McCulloch. The Government did not derive that benefit from his trip to Europe which was expected to result from it, and he therefore returned earlier than was intended when he left this country a few weeks ago.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, proposes to offer in the House to-morrow a resolution authorizing the establishment of a Bureau of Manufactures and Statistics in the Treasury Department.

THE GEORGIA COTTON CASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has on file very strong testimony as to the title of the 550 bales of cotton captured in Greensboro, Ga., of which we made mention last week. This testimony establishes the fact that the cotton really belonged to the late Southern Confederacy.

THE ABDUCTED CHILDREN RETURNED.

The Department of State has received authentic information that the three colored children of Rose Elyrea, of New-Orleans, who were taken to Havana without the consent of their parents, have been sent back to her by the United States Consul at the latter city. Gen. Canby gave the information concerning the abduction or removal of the children, when the State Department instituted the measures which led to their recovery.

MONEY PAID OUT.

Last week the Secretary of the Treasury made the following disbursements on account of the hereinafter mentioned departments: War, $7,789,702; Navy, $4,033,729; Interior, $1,908,813. Total $13,732,294.

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* Dispatch of Prince Gortchakoff to Mr. Stoeckl, Russian Minister at Washington, dated St. Petersburgh, June 28, 1861.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 23.

The United States receiving ship *Constellation*, Commander Clary, stationed at Norfolk, will be relieved in a few days by the line-of-battle ship *New Hampshire*, Lieut.-Commander Law. The *Constellation* has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The steamer *Peril*, from Mobile the 14th, for New-York, on ballast, arrived here to-day, short of coal. She reports coastwise freights very dull, and that the steamer *Ceres* had sailed for New-Orleans, and the *Mercedita* and *Gulf Stream* were to sail for New-York in ballast. The reports of the cholera in Mobile are doubtless without foundation, but the small-pox prevailed there to some extent, principally among the blacks.

The United States steamer *De Soto*, Capt. William L. Walker, arrived here this afternoon from New-York, to wait for orders.

A large grampus whale appeared in the harbor to-day, and remained for several hours.

A heavy easterly rain-storm set in here to-day.

The Population of Nebraska.

OMAHA, Sunday, March 25.

The official statement of the Secretary respecting the special census taken a year ago shows that the population was then over 40,000. It is estimated to be at least 50,000 now. This corrects the misstatement made in the Senate on the Colorado question that Nebraska had a population of only 26,000.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

The New Capitol Bill—An Exciting Session thereon—The Niagara Frontier Police Bill—Mr. J. L. Parker Attempts to Read Mr. Littlejohn Out of the Party—Spirited Speeches and a General Sensation—A Tremendous Grist of Elevated Railway Bills out of the Hopper—Great Excitement in the House, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 24, 1866.

The bill making appropriations to commence building a new capitol continues to be an exciting subject of legislation here. The Albanians display a wonderful zeal in putting the measure through, and members are importuned everywhere by all sorts of people, in the House, at their boarding places, wherever they go, to vote for the bill. It is not in human nature to withstand all these influences, and the friends of the bill have been steadily gaining ground since the project was first talked about. Messrs. Cochrane and Tremaine, the representatives of Albany, have used their utmost exertions and employed all their known talents and ability, on and off the floor, to pass the bill. The opposition has been led in a very determined, skillful and able manner, by D. P. Wood, of Onondaga, in whom the two eminent Albany gentlemen have found an antagonist every way worthy their steel. The debate last night was very spirited, and continued till nearly 12 o'clock. Mr. Tremaine put his whole power into his appeal for the bill, and Mr. Wood spoke with great earnestness against it. Meanwhile Albany gentlemen, among whom were Mayor Perry, Ex-Assemblyman Robertson and others were flitting about on the floor of the House, in flagrant violation of the 57th rule, using their utmost endeavors to secure votes. The first vote on call of the yeas and nays, which was considered a test question, was on the motion to disagree with the report of the Committee and refuse leave to sit again. Great excitement prevailed as members voted, and Mr. Littlejohn's gavel, (that gentleman acting as Speaker *pro tem.*,) though industriously used, failed to preserve quiet. The Clerk announced the result—the House refused leave to sit again by a vote of 49 yeas to 55 nays. Mr. Lyons, of New-York, who voted with the majority for that purpose, immediately moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table. The enemies of the bill, encouraged by the first vote, intended to vote down the motion to lay on the table, then refuse to reconsider, which would have killed the bill effectually. But the Albany gentlemen on the floor were not idle, and amid the most intense excitement the roll call went on. To consternation of the opponents of the bill, several gentlemen changed their votes, and finally the result was announced, 58 to 45. So the motion was laid on the table and may be called up at any time when the friends of the bill think they have secured votes enough to insure its passage. Charges of corrupt appliances being used to secure votes fly thick and fast. Not being able to prove that such means have been employed, I do not make this charge myself, but merely state it is loudly asserted by many, and that some circumstances seem to be rather suspicious to say the least. I entertain no doubt that the Albanians will finally carry their point, and that the work of building a new Capitol, at an expense of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, will be commenced.

The bill to create the Niagara Frontier Police District, composed of the City of Buffalo and certain towns, has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly by a close vote. Motions were made to refer back to the Committee, for the purpose of giving opponents an opportunity to be heard. These motions being voted down, Mr. Littlejohn said he could not vote to order such an extraordinary bill to a third reading, when those who were opposed to it had been allowed no opportunity to go before the Committee and state their objections. During the discussion on the Health Bill he had taken broad ground against creating these Commissions; had then said he would never vote for another, to which he would adhere. Why this hot haste? Why should the bill be put through under whip and spur? He insisted there was no necessity for this tyrannical method of legislation.

Mr. J. L. Parker said it was impossible to tell the gentleman from a Democrat by anything he said on the floor. He was surprised that the gentleman from Oswego did not link his fortunes boldly with the Democracy. He had already, in effect, placed himself in the ranks of that party, and there he (Parker) hoped he would remain, for in that place he would have fewer opportunities to stab the party which elected him. If any other city than Buffalo asked for this bill, the gentleman might possibly go for it, but Buffalo is not supposed to favor the Niagara Ship Canal.

Mr. Brandreth moved the previous question on the motion to order the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Littlejohn appealed to the gentleman to withdraw, in order to allow an answer to the personal attack on him.

Mr. Brandreth declined to withdraw it, and the House then voted down the call for previous question—19 to 68.

Mr. Littlejohn said—I deny the right of the gentleman from Cayuga to read me out of the great Union Party, to which I am as devotedly attached as any gentleman on this floor. I believe it is one of the fundamental principles of that party to oppose oppression in every conceivable form. Under the teachings of that party, I now take the position that the bill, which it is sought to hurry through the House, violates the spirit of the Constitution, and understand what I affirm. I did vote for the Metropolitan Police law, and can state with what great caution members of the Republican Party approached the consideration of that question, spending anxious weeks in deliberation. That law was only passed because the interests of the people of New-York required it for the promotion of law and order. But every care was taken not to violate the Constitution in any particular. Nothing but the most extreme necessity can justify wresting power from the hands of the people. That was my position then as it is now. There was a necessity, by reason of their circumstances and position, that New-York and Brooklyn should be brought under one police government. So the Capitol Police joined Albany, Troy, Greenbush and Cohoes, which are contiguous. But to get up this bill its framers have been obliged to incorporate agricultural towns. The bill is not asked for by the people of Buffalo, and I submit, because in this matter I regard my conscience, my independence and manhood, I should not be subjected to the charge of having allied myself with the Democratic Party.

Mr. Littlejohn further argued against the bill, and repelled the charge of Mr. Parker. The question was taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was carried—50 to 42.

Mr. J. L. Parker, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely five several bills to construct elevated or suspension railways in Broadway and other streets in the City of New-York. On motion of Mr. Lewis, of Allegany, the report of the Committee was disagreed to, and the bills referred to the Committee of the Whole, the vote being 27 to 68.

Mr. Parker reported favorably bills for railroads in Cortlandt, Dey and other streets; also in Christopher-street, Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

The Central Railroad Fare Bill was reported favorably from the Committee—Messrs. Parker and Andrus dissenting.

A perfect avalanche of bills was poured in from various standing committees, and great struggles were made to move forward some of them. In the midst of great confusion the House adjourned.

The vote disagreeing with the adverse reports on the Elevated Broadway Railroad, should not be taken as conclusive of an intention to pass any such measure. It was rather an indication that the members desired to have the bills printed, that they might have an opportunity to examine them. Mr. J. L. Parker twice called the attention of the Chair to the fact that Mr. A. N. Cole, who is lobbying one of these bills, was on the floor of the House. The Chair ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rule in regard to the floor, and Mr. C. took his hat and made a hasty exit.

PERSIMMON.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

PORTLAND, Sunday, March 25.

The *Hibernian*, Capt. Dutton, sailed for Liverpool at 5.15 this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, March 25.

The steamer *Tonawanda*, disabled, has arrived in tow of the steamer *Marmion*, both from New-Orleans for New York.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sunday, March 25.

The steamer *St. Patrick*, from Glasgow 7th, and Londonderry 9th, arrived at Halifax this afternoon for orders, with 122 passengers.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sunday, March 25—9 P. M.

There are no signs of the *China*, with Liverpool dates to the 17th, and Queenstown 18th. A light snow storm prevails.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, March 24.

Cotton weak and unsettled; sales 1300 bales; receipts to-day 1350 bales. Low middling at 37½c. Gold 224; Sterling Exchange 33¾c. Checks on New-York ⅜ discount.

The business of the week closed lively.

The high water has broken through the levees in Upper Louisiana, and work is suspended.

The French Government has issued proposals for six million pounds of tobacco. They cannot be filled here as formerly.

Three cargoes of Cuban sugar for St. Louis are detained at quarantine. The press call for the removal of quarantine. There is no cholera or fever in the Mexican Gulf.

The French steamer *Louisa* brings a large number of Mexican letters and dispatches for New-York and France: also official letters and dispatches for the French. Belgian and Austrian Governments.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Additional Details of the Destructive Conflagration of last Thursday Night—Statement of the Losses and Insurances.

From the Cincinnati Times, March 23.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There have been many theories advanced as to the prime cause of the explosion and fire. Several persons who were in attendance last night at the performance of the spectacular drama, "Midsummer Night's Dream," report that during the representation of the last act of the play there was, somewhere about the stage, a strong escape of gas, which was perceptible through the ballet part of the act, and continuing till the curtain fell. The vast audience dispersed quietly at about 10:30 o'clock. After 11 o'clock private watchman James McKinley, who was near the rear of the opera-house, heard an explosion not unlike the collapsing of a gas-meter, or the concussion that would be naturally produced by the sudden collision of gas and flame in an apartment of prescribed or condensed limits.

The force of this explosion was so great that almost the entire rear of the Opera House was blown out, and thrown completely across Baker-steet. Watchman McKinley ran from where he then was to the corner of Fourth and Walnut, where he turned in an alarm of fire from Box No. 34; as immediately following the explosion, flames were seen to rise up and spread their forked and furious tongues on all sides, as if eager for a prey which could be easily devoured.

Michael Toohey, private watchman of the Opera-house, reports that between the time the audience was dismissed and the explosion and conflagration, he went through the entire building and turned off the gas. Evidently there was a leak in the gas somewhere, for, as we have already stated, this was discovered by some of the audience during the performance of the last act of the play. The truth of the origin of the explosion will perhaps remain a mystery, as the flames spread with such rapidity as to destroy all vestiges or clue that might have led to a solution of the question.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The loss here is over a million of dollars, on which there is an insurance of $38,000. Nothing is left to the proprietor, of all that magnificent property, save the smoking ruins, fire-covered grounds and desolate walls. When Mr. Pike heard the alarm he was in his room in the Burnet House, fronting on Vine-street. Looking out, he saw the flames rushing in a flood through the roof in the neighborhood of the chimney-stack. While he was upon the street for a few minutes, some scoundrel picked his pocket of a valuable watch. He viewed the tremendous scene, in which a million of his property was vanishing, from the roof of the Burnet House, with more calmness than the majority of the multitude of spectators. Whatever a dauntless spirit and an unwearied energy on his part can do to repair his great loss will certainly be done. Mr. Morris Simmonds, acting manager of the Opera House, passed over the stage after the audience had retired, and there were no signs of fire. He had scarcely left the building when, hearing a noise like the rushing of a mighty storm, he ran back to the auditorium to find it a whirlwind of flames.

The money and valuable papers contained in the safe are all that were saved out of the immense wreck of the dramatic and operatic temple—a pitiable saving in comparison with this loss to an individual and to the city.

THE ENQUIRER OFFICE.

The flames communicating to the *Enquirer* office buildings through the rear, we are unable to give an exact account of the progress of the devouring element—but the destruction of the establishment and building was speedy and complete—nought but the immense hollow shell formed by the still standing outer walls remains of what but yesterday was a metropolitan newspaper printing-house. Much will still be saved, no doubt, by the praiseworthy exertions of the firemen, who are still playing upon the sightless ruins, in hopes of subduing the heat of the still burning embers, and saving what valuable property may lie buried beneath.

Topmost upon the ruins of this establishment lies, upon its edge, in a reeling posture, the huge iron safe, strange to say, in a perfect state of preservation and its contents unscathed. It is feared, however, that the four-cylinder Hoe press, if unwarped by the flames, lies beneath the burning mass of flooring and crushing weight of brick, in so broken a condition as to render it utterly useless hereafter. The *Enquirer* Office is insured at $38,000, and had on hand $50,000 worth of printed matter and printing materials, of which $18,000 worth belonged to John Robinson's Circus. Four boxes of show-bills were only yesterday delivered to Lipman's Circus Company.

Many of the printers and *attachés* of the office only saved themselves by a precipitate flight from the house, some of them leaving their shoes and other wearing apparel behind.

GREAT DISTANCE AT WHICH THE FIRE WAS SEEN.

So powerful was the light made by this immense conflagration, that it was seen by officers and passengers of a train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, forty-two miles away, and by passengers on a Louisville mail-boat fifteen miles down the river.

STATEMENT OF LOSSES.

	Losses.	Insurance.
S. N. Pike	$1,000,000	$38,000
A. C. Peters	150,000	30,000
R. W. Carroll & Co	125,000	70,000
Sumner & Co	40,000	20,000
Adams Express Co	100,000	35,900
O. H. Harpel	15,000	......
R. Strauss	3,000	......
Bryant, Stratton & De Han	8,000	......
Buckeye Billiard Saloon	12,000	......
J. R. Hawley	2,500	......
A. J. Clark	5,000	......
Niblett & Atkinson	18,000	12,000
D. H. Baldwin	5,500	5,500
S. Holmes & Son	40,000	20,000
F. P. Haldy	15,000	9,000
J. R. Whaley	10,000	......
J. Langley	7,000	3,500
Philip Phillips	20,000	......
Enquirer	150,000	50,000
Other Losses	25,000	......
Total	$1,751,000	$293,500

INSURANCE.

The following recapitulation gives the amounts of policies in various companies on property destroyed:

Home Companies.			
Equitable	$7,000	Magnolia	$7,500
Enterprise	18,000	Citizens'	7,000
Cincinnati	14,000	Central	7,500
American	13,000	Globe	6,500
Ohio Valley	13,000	Hamilton County	5,500
Western	18,000	Washington	5,000
National	11,000	People's	5,000
Buckeye	12,000	Boatmen's	5,000
Merch'ts & Manuf'rs	10,000	Franklin	5,000
Germania	10,000	Firemen's	2,500
Lafayette	8,500	Queen City	12,000
Commercial	8,000	Eagle	12,000
Other Companies.			
Norwich, Conn	$7,500	Brevoort	$3,000
Corn Exchange, N. Y.	8,000	Ætna, Hartford	10,000
Delaware Mutual, Philadelphia	5,000	Phœnix, Hartford	7,500
Putnam, Hartford	5,000	Continental, N. Y.	5,000
Hartford, Hartford	5,000	Enterprise, Philad'a	5,000
Merchants', Hartford	5,000	United Fire and Marine, Covington, Ky.	5,000
Franklin, Philad'a	10,000	Liverpool and London	5,000
Charter Oak, Hartf'd	10,000	Royal, England	3,000
Springfield, Mass	6,000		
Massasoit	4,000	Total	$327,000
Hampton	3,000		

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 24.

FLOUR very dull. WHISKY dull; sales at $2 23. PROVISIONS very dull. No demand for bulk Meats or Sides, owing to the decline in gold. LARD at 18c. Gold 124.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 24.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, at $1 23@$1 23¼. CORN firm at 41c.@41½c. for No. 1. OATS dull at 25c. PROVISIONS dull; sales of Mess Pork at $25 25@$25 50. LARD dull at 18c. SWEET PICKLED HAMS at 15c. DRESSED HOGS at $10 25@$11 ₩ 100 lbs. LIVE HOGS at $9 25@$9 50. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour 5,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats and 1,200 head of Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 15,500 bushels Wheat, 1,800 bushels Corn and 2,800 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 24.

FLOUR and WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer at 60c. for Yellow and 62c.@63½c. for White. OATS unchanged. PORK drooping at $26@$26 50 for Mess, and $23 50 for Prime Mess. BACON dull and unchanged. WHISKY unsettled. Sales at $2 23½.

ANCIENT RUINS IN MEXICO.—The Department of State has received dispatches from our Consul at Tobasco, Mexico, dated Jan. 3, 1866, in which he communicates the discovery of the ruins of two ancient cities, which have remained unknown since the days of the Conquest. The first, he says, from its topography and situation, he is led to believe is the one occupied by Cortez at the time of his invasion of Tobasco, and is situated about fifteen miles west of Frontera, a town at the mouth of the Tobasco or Grijolos River. The other is situated in the northeastern portion of the State, nearly opposite the present City of Laguna de los Terminos, and was known before the conquest as Xicolanea. The traditions connected with it trace its origin to a period at least 200 years before the Christian era.

FROM MOBILE TO NASHVILLE.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ALABAMA.

General Condition of the Country—Talks with the People, Black and White—The Labor Question Rapidly Solving Itself—Less Animosities than Generally Supposed—About Difficulties Between Negroes and Whites—They Seldom Occur Outside of Villages—They are Chiefly Confined to Loafers of Both Races.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, March 20, 1866.

I have just arrived here from Mobile, from which place I traveled alone, on horseback, at a slow pace, and with the exclusive object in view of informing myself of the nature of the country and the people, among whom it is my intention to ultimately locate; and as I am a Northern man by birth, an Anti-Slavery man by education, and voted for Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and as I was a soldier in the Union army during the late great struggle, and during my entire trip I not only made no concealment of these facts, but always, to test the matter, was particular to state them to all with whom I conversed, it is apparent that if any one was in danger at this time in Dixie, I would, at least, have fared roughly. The fact that, under the circumstances, I made the trip without the slightest molestation—that wherever I went the most cordial and unfeigned hospitality was extended to me, is sufficient to give the lie to nine-tenths of the assertions made by parties who expect political preferment only through a continuation of wrangling and turmoil.

Nor can any one construe this kindness to me as arising from a desire to have me make a favorable publication of my observations. In order that no one might impose on me in that way, I studiously avoided intimating my intention to write out this narrative; I did not even tell them that I purposed keeping a journal; but I told them I was connected with some capitalists who thought of purchasing a cotton plantation, and such was my business, and I had not fully determined, till two hours ago, when I was urged to do so by gentlemen here, to furnish the public any of the facts as they came under my observation. I had prepared a report to the gentlemen for whom I was an agent, and this I read to men here, who urged me to communicate the facts to a public journal, and the Times as the ablest of Republic journals, and the metropolitan organ of a policy dictated alike by justice, humanity and statesmaship, wasn suggested.

THE START.

Having been in Mobile several days, to which place I had gone by steamer from New-Orleans, I made my preparations for a final start on my northward trip on the 20th of February, and by a little after sunrise, was on the way. As Mobile did not differ widely from other garrisoned cities, and as its status, whether desirable or undesirable, is to a great extent the result of military rule and the presence of troops, I made few observations either in or near it, preferring to confine myself to the condition of things where the people had been left entirely to themselves, or where the pressure from without had been comparatively light. It is only in such sections that the real feeling of the Southern public can be ascertained; it is only where the relations of the white and black races have been allowed to adjust themselves, or only been adjusted by the advice of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau—often a native—that we are able to ascertain the tendency of events, and to cast an intelligent glance in the direction of the solution of the great social problem, which is now puzzling the best heads of this country.

For this reason, I rode rapidly during the first day, taking the general direction of the Mobile River, in sight of which I frequently came. I talked with no one, either black or white, except for a few moments at the house of a planter, where I dined on corn bread and bacon; and as the old gentleman himself was gone, I said little, and did not explain my object, nor whence I came. I asked as to the prospect of a crop, and if the negroes were generally at work; and rereceived the assurance from the old lady, that "if the niggers' kept on as they had done begun," there would be a large quantity of corn and cotton raised; more of the former than ever before, but not so much of the latter, as there was an impression that the staple would be taxed so heavily as to render it unprofitable. This fear I found to be almost universal; there is a general impression among the masses, that as cotton had contributed so much to the war, that an effort would be made to levy a tax on it, sufficient, if possible, to pay the interest on the National debt; and this impression will subtract at least half a million of bales from the crop of 1866, even if corrected now; but if suffered to continue, it will be still more disastrous to the industrial interests of the country, whether in the agricultural districts of the South and West, or the manufacturing sections of the East and North.

My observations, during my hurried ride, fully confirmed, in my mind, the statements made by the old lady. I saw no idle negroes, and few idle whites; but the largeness of the plantations is a great drawback on the country. How much better were each quarter section in the hands of an independent farmer, who would do his own work, and hence know that it would be done. But freedom and a free trade in lands, will soon solve this, as it will all other social problems; the land will speedily be divided, but not by agrarian laws. The eagerness of the black man to own lands, I noticed to be universal, and if all disabling laws were repealed, large plantations will soon be as rare in Alabama as in Illinois.

At night, after having made about forty miles, I rode up to the house of a planter named Langdon, who resides some three or four miles to west of the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, and requested entertainment. Mr. L. was a small planter—that is, he had not quite 300 acres of land, of which about half had been under cultivation. While this would have been regarded as a large farm in the North, it was a very small one here; and it was plain that he had been a man of very little importance, because, before the war, he only owned three or four able-bodied negroes, and half a dozen little ones. He, too, had been in the habit of working in the same fields with his hands, which was not usual in this section.

After learning these facts, I asked:

"Were you in the army?"

"Yes, two years and a-half?" was the reply. Then he inquired if I had been.

"Yes, in the Federal army." He expressed, at first, a little astonishment at this, but he soon asked:

"Are you a Yankee?"

"I suppose," said I, "you will call me one; I was born near Cleveland, Ohio, and have lived nearly all my time in the free States; and, in addition, I voted for Mr. Fremont in 1856, and for Mr. Lincoln in 1860 and 1864."

This was my first experiment in this district, and I scarcely knew how it would work; but I was on a tour of inspection, and should I ultimately settle in the county, it would certainly become known that I was a Northern Republican and Federal soldier, and I had better ascertain before going there to remain, if that would be a serious objection; indeed to find out that very fact, was one of the most important objects of my visit, and I felt that I could better sound the prevailing feeling, by frankly avowing myself to be that which I was, than by concealing the truth, and get my information through inquiries on the subject; but, as my narrative will show, I frequently, for a brief time, tried the latter method, though I always made myself known before ending the conversation.

But to return to my narrative.

"Have you any difficulty in getting hands to work for you?" I inquired.

"Not as long as there were any in the country," was his reply; "but the demand for labor is so great, that as many more could obtain employment."

"Do the blacks appear to understand that freedom means that a man must work, and that it confers nothing upon him, except the right to control his own earnings, and to hold it against all the world?"

"Yes, now he does; but I was very much afraid that he would not; and he didn't till after he found he was to get no lands, last Christmas. He wouldn't work last Summer because he imagined that the Government would feed him, and give him horses and mules; but he has given that up now."

"How did he obtain these impressions, that he would get all the lands in the South?" I next inquired.

"Well, I guess there were some agents, or pretended agents, of the Freedmen's Bureau who told him so, but he mainly heard it from his masters. Politicians told the whites that if they didn't drive the Yankees off they would lose their lands; that they would all be given to the niggers."

"Did the whites believe this?"

"Only a few of them; but the niggers did," he replied.

Mr. L. was quite anxious to hear the news, and I asked him if he had no late newspapers.

"There is one on the bed; we got it around some things that we sent to Mobile for," said Mrs. L., "but I don't know if it is late; none of us can read"

I glanced around the room, and saw, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. L., two grown daughters, and a boy 16 or 17 years old, and two girls, varying from 10 to 13 years of age; and not one of them could read! I then took up the paper, and found it to be a Mobile *Register* of March last. Verily more Southern whites than blacks have been emancipated.

In the morning the old gentleman and his hands were out early, and I have no doubt but he will realize a handsome reward for his labor, while his negroes will obtain $200 and their board, each, at the end of the year.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

I continued my course, keeping the general direction of the Tombigbee, but only seeing it once or twice during the 21st. After riding a short distance I posted over into Washington County, which is a low, flat region, and containing the very best cotton lands I saw on my route. The tracts of land are very large, but so full of musquitoes in the Summer that the greater portion of the families formerly left in the Summer, either for the sea coast or the North. Of course but a comparatively small proportion had been actually reduced to cultivation, but where there was a clearing it usually embraced several thousand acres—the owners only subduing the forests as their negroes increased, and their method of doing it evinces that they never looked forward to the contingency of a subdivision of their estates, but rather to their continued enlargement. In the North we find clearings of 60 or 80 acres, to which is attached a small piece of woodland, of from 20 to 40 acres, but these clearings, whenever the land would admit, which in this section it generally does, are all in a body, so that if it were subdivided there would be many farms without a stick of timber on them.

I noticed on my whole route that all seemed busy, and to test the matter rode up to two or three small cabins, occupied by the class known as "poor whites," and soon ascertained that the head of each family was busily engaged at work—a positive anomaly in the extreme South, as I know from experience, before the war.

Not more than one-half of the usual amount of cotton ground was observable, but the crops of corn and sweet potatoes, if I mistake not, will be doubled.

I inquired at various points as to the condition of the country; and whether there were any disturbances, either between the whites themselves, the negroes themselves, or the whites and negroes, and I was always informed that there was really more quiet than before the war.

Passing by the door of a negro cabin, I saw a man limping along, and I asked him what was the matter.

"Dun got hurt over dar, while I was at work for Mr. Fenton; log roll on my foot."

"I am a Yankee," said I; "now tell me how you get along."

At this he grinned a moment and replied:

"I tot so; you don't talk like dese folks down here."

"Tell me, uncle, how you get along."

"Wy, we gits along well enough; we like you Yankees de best; but den dese people here is a treatin' us right enough now. We all works, and dey pays us; dat's enough for anybody."

Quite a philosopher, that negro; but I find that his views did not differ widely from those of the generality of his race.

That day I made about 25 miles, and stopped at night at a plantation owned by a Mr. Villiers, a native of South Carolina, and of Huguenot descent. He had a very large plantation—about 10,000 acres—of which nearly or quite one-half had been under cultivation. He told me that when the war was over he swore to himself to never raise another bale of cotton, nor to hire a negro to do anything. He said he had lost a hundred and eighty or ninety slaves, and he felt bad and had made that pledge; "but," he continued, "after thinking about it all last Summer, I thought I had made a d——d fool of myself; so in December I commenced hiring negroes, and I have about sixty or seventy at work."

"I can understand why you swore not to hire negroes, but not why you should refuse to raise cotton with white help," said I.

"Well, the fact is," he replied, "I thought I would be spiting the Yankees; I thought they must have cotton; but I afterward thought I would be spiting myself more."

Up to that time he supposed me to be a Mobilian; but when I told him who I was, he did not in the least change the tenor of his conversation, nor lessen the cordiality of his hospitality. He, however, was anxious to learn all about public sentiment in the North; would the people of the South be allowed representatives in Congress, and would any new conditions be imposed upon them?

I told him I was somewhat familiar with Northern sentiment, and that I believed that very few ultra radicals would get in the next Congress; and I assured him that there was no hope for the Democratic Party; that the moderate Republicans would control the Government for some time to come. I told him of the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and he seemed highly pleased.

"Not that I ain't now in favor of giving the niggers a fair chance, and I believe everybody in Alabama is, who really possesses any influence; but if he is allowed full access to the courts of the State, that ought to be enough; it is as much as a white man gets."

"What is the general sentiment of the people regarding the right of a negro to hold real estate?" I asked.

"The general opinion is," said he, "that as they are to be free, it is best to give them encouragement to be good citizens; it certainly would be better than to have them loafers; and as there are but two ways to make a man work—by driving him, or encouraging him; and as the first plan is played out, I am in favor of the latter."

Sensible man, that. I next asked him about educating the niggers, and found him well disposed in that direction, save that his ideas were rather undefined on the subject.

I then stated that I had seen articles in the Southern papers, urging Southern men and women to take hold of negro schools, and asked him what he thought of it.

"The difficulty would be," was his response, "that the wealthy land owners would have no time to go into it, and the poor ones can't read themselves!"

Verily more whites than blacks have been emancipated by the war.

Mr. V. was quite anxious that I should locate in his neighborhood, stating that no one need fear any molestation from the people. He said he heard less of politics than at any previous time during his life, for everybody was now more interested in raising corn and cotton, in healing up the wounds of the past, than in aiding to keep them gaping and bleeding.

In reply to the question as to whether there were any people in that section who did not accept the results of the war, or refused to adapt themselves to circumstances, he said that there were, but that they did not amount to ten per cent. of the whole; and he added, truthfully:

"You know there are fools everywhere; at least that is my experience."

I asked him if he had been in the army, and he said he had not, but he lost two sons, one of whom was killed at Missionary Ridge, while the other died of small pox."

He was a well educated man, and his family had all graduated at a college. He was a fair specimen of the class of men who used to lead a life of indolence throughout the South, but who, hereafter, must take an active part in the great struggle for existence.

ABOUT DISTURBANCES.

About eleven o'clock of the 22d, I crossed the Tombigby at a little place called Jackson, in Clark County. It is one of the small cotton ports on the river, and contains a score or so of houses devoted to the wor-

Continued on Eighth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 24, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '68...C	118	100	N. Y. Central	92⅝
25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20 s.C.'62	103⅞	1000	do	92¾
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'64	103½	300	do......2d call	92⅞
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	90⅞	60	Erie R.	80⅝
12,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	100	1400	do	80½
22,500	do	100½	100	do.........s30	79½
75,000	do...Sec. Ser.	100	400	do.........s30	79
3,500	do	100½	3300	do.........s60	78
150,000	do. Third Ser.	100	400	do......2d call	80½
6,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	99¼	103	do	80⅝
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91½	100	Hud. R. R.	108½
2,000	do	91⅝	100	do	109
25,000	do	91½	100	do..2d call.s30	109
4,000	Virginia 6s	69	700	Reading R.	101⅛
10,000	do.........s15	68	200	do	101¼
5,000	do......2d call	69	200	Mich. S. & N.I.	81
25,000	N. Car. 6s	84	300	do	81⅛
1,000	Conn. State 6s	93	200	do..2d call.s60	78
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	87	100	do	81
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	73½	200	do	81½
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&Ch.3d.	80	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅞
24	Mechanics' Bank	113	600	do	80
20	Fourth N. Bk.	98	500	do......2d call	80
50	Union Trust Co.	92	100	Chi. & N. W.	27½
50	Chic. & Alt.	87	300	Chic. & N. W.P.	56⅝
300	do	86	400	do	56
100	Union Nav. Co.	105	100	do	56⅞
6	West. U. Teleg'h	62	550	Chi. & R. I.	115⅞
100	do	62½	10	N. J. Cen. R.	109
200	do......2d call	63	7	do......2d call	108
10	Quick. M. Co.	40	23	do	107
100	Ill. Cen. R.	116	400	Morris & Essex	88⅝
			100	do	89
			800	Pitts., F.W. & C.	92

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	500	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	92⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	55⅞
100	do.........b30	92¾	600	do	56⅞
100	do.........b30	92⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅞
300	Erie R.	80⅝	500	do	79⅞
100	do	80¼	400	do	79⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109	100	Chi. & R. I.	115
600	Reading R.	101⅛	100	do	114⅞
600	do	101	100	do	114⅞
500	Mich.S. & N. I.	80⅞	300	P., F. W. & C.	91⅞
100	do	80⅞	300	do.........s60	90⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$23,000	US.6s.5-20s.C '62	103⅞	100	N. Y. Central	92⅞
2,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'64	103½	300	do.........b10	93
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C	90⅞	400	do	93
19,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Second Series	100	100	do.........s30	92⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¾	200	Hud. Riv. R.	109
32,000	N. Car. 6s	83½	500	Reading R.	101⅜
10,000	do.........s30	83	200	do.........s10	101⅛
500	do	83¼	300	M. So. & N. I.	81⅛
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	400	do	81⅛
5,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Bounty Loan	99¼	19	do	80⅞
50	Western U. Tel	62⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅞
100	do	62½	300	Chi. & N. W.	27⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40½	300	do	27⅞
50	Erie Railroad	80⅞	60	Chi., Bur. & Quin.	115
100	do	80⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	91⅞
			100	do	91⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	New-York Cen.	92⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅞
100	do.........c	92⅝	600	do	79⅞
500	Erie Railroad	80⅝	600	do.........s3	79⅞
200	do.........c	80⅞	900	do.........s3	79⅞
100	do.........s3	80⅞	800	do	79⅞
700	Reading R.	101⅛	200	do.........s3	79⅞
800	M. S.& N. I. R...c	81	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅛
1500	do	81	100	do	27
1000	do	80⅞	100	C. & N. W. P.	56
200	do.........c	80⅞	300	do.........s3	55⅞
2600	do.........s3	80⅞	100	do.........b3	55⅞
2300	do.........s3	80⅞	200	do.........s3	55⅞
2200	do.........b3	81	200	P., F. W. & C.	92
100	do	80⅞	300	do.........s3	91⅞
700	do.........s3	80⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

1300	Spruce Hill Coal	4⅝	200	Hud. Riv. R.	109
800	do.........s3	4½	200	do	109⅛
400	do.........s3	4⅝	600	Reading R.	100⅞
1500	do.........s60	4	600	do.........s3	100⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	40	200	do	100⅞
100	do.........b30	40¼	200	do.........s30	100
500	Erie Railway	80	1500	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅛
300	do.........s3	80⅛	200	do	79⅛
100	do.........b10	80	1000	do	79
800	do.........s3	79⅞	1300	do	78⅞
700	do.........b3	79⅞	300	do.........s3	78⅞
200	do	79⅞	900	do	78⅞
100	do.........b4	80	400	do.........s3	78⅞
200	do.........b3	80	400	do.........b3	78⅞
500	do.........c	80	400	do.........c	78⅞
4200	do.........s3	80	200	do.........s5	78⅞
200	do.........c	80⅛	400	Chi. & R. I.	115⅛
200	do	80⅛	400	do.........s3	115
500	do.........s30	78⅞	200	do	115⅛
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	80⅞	600	P., Ft.W. & C.	91⅞
900	do	80⅞	100	do.........s30	91
100	do.........c	80⅞	200	do.........s3	91⅛
200	do	80⅞	300	do.........b3	91⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

500	Schuylkill Coal	12	700	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
100	Canton Co.........b3	47	100	do.........s3	81⅛
200	Spruce Hill Coal	4⅝	200	do.........b3	81⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.........s3	92⅞	400	do	81⅛
300	Erie Railroad....s3	80⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.....b3	115⅛
300	do.........b3	80⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	55⅞
400	Reading R.	101⅛	100	do.........s3	55⅞
200	do.........s3	101⅛	100	do.........s3	55⅞
100	do	101⅛	100	do	55⅞
400	Chic. & Rk. Is.	115⅛	300	P.F.W. & C.	91⅞
200	do	115⅛			

MONDAY, March 26—A. M.

The following is the corrected copy of the Funding Bill as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday night, (and will be sent to the Senate to-day,) *the Foreign Loan clause having been stricken out*. The mistake of leaving this clause in on Saturday morning occurred with the usually cautious Washington reporter for the Associated Press, in the haste of telegraphing the bill immediately after its passage:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations, issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, *in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment*, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rate as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, *or other representatives of value*, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; *Provided* that of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month. *And provided* further that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all provisions except as modified by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and when, and on what terms, and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges."

It would have been desirable to the Secretary of the Treasury, (and as an additional check on the future markets for Gold and Exchange,) had the clause permitting part of his future Bonds to be made in the Currency of Frankfort or London remained in the bill; but after going through a stupendous war against rebellion without selling Money abroad, the reluctance was quite general in Congress—and it must be understood that the feeling is shared to a very considerable extent by the people—to grant such authority in this particular shape at present. At the same time, the clause remains valid in the Act of March 3, 1865, to which the Funding Bill is an amendment, to negotiate for money to take up the interest-bearing, temporary obligations of the Government, *elsewhere* than in the United States, but it must be on Bonds of Federal tenor, payable, principal and interest, in gold dollars.

The first section of the bill, in the passages which we have *italicised*, would seem to leave the way open *to a Consolidated Five Per Cent. Gold-bearing Stock*, into which all other stocks, as well as Treasury paper, may be converted, with the consent of or by purchase from the present holders before their right of conversion or claim to payment falls due. If there be any doubt or obscurity on this point—which may soon become one of great importance, as well as economy, to the Government—in the bill as it now goes to the Senate, it is to be hoped the Finance Committee of that body, comprised of such men as Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. GUTHRIE, will take the subject into consideration for amendment; but limiting such Consolidated Stock, if made longer than 5-20 years, to five per cent. gold interest.

We have heretofore expressed the belief that the entire interest-bearing Public Debt can be, and ought to be, for its future security and economical conduct, brought within, or not materially to exceed, *two thousand millions of dollars*, leaving something over *four hundred millions* free of interest to the Government, and in circulation among our own people, in the shape of Greenbacks, Fractional Currency and Gold Certificates.

According to the Public Debt statement of the 1st March—Grand Total, $2,711,850,000—the present Funded Debt is, in

Gold bearing 5 and 6 ℔ cents	$1,173,[illegible],000
To be added for 7.30s convertible	818,000,000
Six ℔ cents, to Pacific Road	4,000,000
Total Funded and to be Funded	$2,000,000,000
Greenbacks, &c., free of interest	463,586,707
Total estimate for June 30, 1867	$2,463,586,707

The remaining obligations to be provided for and paid off in the next sixteen months are as follows:

Deposits on interest	$118,577,939
Less cash on hand	116,018,959
To be provided for only	$2,558,980
Interest bearing legal-tenders	182,549,041
Certificates of indebtedness	62,264,000
Total to be paid off in 16 months	$247,372,021

Since these tables were presented, we find nothing to discourage the prospect referred to, but very much in the current revenues and good management of the Treasury, and in the temper of Congress and the provisions of the present Funding Bill, to assure the country that our Funded Debt may be consolidated within the sum total of $2,000,000,000, and the interest equalized in a brief period, at *Five per Cent.*, or $100,000,000 per annum. The only six per cent Stock which will not fall within the control of the Government, for redemption of Principal or reduction of Interest, within the next five or eight years—all within five years if the funding of the 7.30s. should be anticipated—is the 6 per cents of 1881, amounting to $282,693,100.

When we received the statement of March 1, the prospect was that the Greenback Circulation of lawful Money would not be willingly surrendered by Congress, nor was its withdrawal desired by the People, and but partially by the Secretary himself. In the event that plenary authority should be voted to the latter, it was understood that the very gradual contraction of 25 ℔ cent. of the total, or say $100,000,000, would answer all the purposes of improving the credit of the Currency. Since then the reluctance of Congress to give up the Greenbacks even to this partial extent, has been manifested in both Houses, and the House of Representatives has prescribed a scale so moderate that in the whole of the next six months no more than ten millions shall be withdrawn, and thereafter no more than four millions per month. As this is in accordance with the joint resolution of Mr. SHERMAN in the Senate, the probability is that no change will be made in this feature of the bill. This would give a reduction in the twelve months of $34,000,000—corresponding with the series of National Bank Notes yet to be issued to reach the maximum limit of $300,000,000—and for sixteen months to June 30, 1867, only $50,000,000. Within this period we believe that the Gold Certificates—or *Goldback Notes*, as the 20s and 100s of these certificates are now known—will have increased in very near the same proportion. They comprised $12,627,600 of the foregoing $463,586,707 circulation or non-interest debt of the Government on the 1st March.

We shall not, at present, discuss at any length the ability or probability of paying off $247,000,000 in sixteen months. *We believe it to be a certainty that it can be done*; and we are quite sure that the settlement of the Funding and Greenback questions by Congress, in the present shape of the bill, will greatly promote this consummation. What the Government wants is *revenue*; what the trading and commercial and manufacturing interests require to contribute largely to this object for the next year or two *is a Currency undisturbed by violent contraction*. They have seen Gold brought down by the improvement of the Public Credit and the increase of the popular confidence, from 250 to 125 ℔ cent., while the greenback circulation remained the same and National Bank currency was rapidly on the increase. They expect to see it go much lower, without disturbing either, or distressing trade or the Money Market. The settlement of the Funding and Currency questions by Congress, will enable them to go on with their regular business, and pay into the Treasury the next fiscal year Customs and Taxes nearly or quite equal to the current fiscal year, which latter will exceed the Secretary's estimates made no longer than December, by over one hundred millions. He expects, under the least favorable circumstances, to have $111,682,818 to spare for the reduction of the debt from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1867. He should have at least double this sum for this period, and will have from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 to spare out of the last four months, March 1, to June 30, of the current year. He apprehended in December a deficit of $112,104,947 from 1st October last to 30th June, 1866. On the 1st of March he was already *plus* $32,211,844. He estimated $284,317,181 for all expenditures of the next fiscal year, including $141,542 068 for interest on the public debt. The Army, Navy, and Civil Appropriation Bills, which have already passed the House for that year, authorize the calculation that this sum will not be fully expended, or certainly, not materially exceeded; while his estimated income of $100,000,000 from Gold Customs, against $175,000,000 or $180,000,000 this year, and his $296,000,000 for Internal Revenue and Miscellaneous, against $400,000,000 from these sources this year, ought assuredly to be very largely exceeded.

The Trade of the past week was active at the Custom House and in the Export line. The Import entries continue liberal, and business in both Foreign and Domestic Goods improved in amount during the week, though in many cases at losing prices. The export of Cotton from this port was 15,000 bales, and from the Southern ports direct to Europe 30,000 bales, affording a supply of Exchange largely in excess of the demand, notwithstanding an active movement was noticed for both packet days. The additional fall in Gold for the week is about five per cent., while Government securities remained firm and other departments of the Stock Exchange generally upward.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,316,074, against the total entries of $2,767,053 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $5,091,287, against $3,608,485 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $170,297, against $116,440 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,509,418. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,178 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,848.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Feb. 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,908,198	Feb. 10	$6,874,963
August	24,293,536	Feb. 17	8,138,295
September	22,480,272	Feb. 24	7,250,843
October	23,056,733	March 3	6,107,765
November	26,999,125	March 10	8,493,905
December	25,921,045	March 17	5,809,878
January	30,037,059	March 24	6,316,074
Total to date since July 1			$220,387,691
Against same time last year			110,444,628
Increase since July 1			$109,943,063

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Feb. 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,075	Feb. 7	$5,917,607
August	14,681,077	Feb. 14	3,777,267
September	13,028,344	Feb. 21	4,926,307
October	21,272,243	Feb. 28	3,199,937
November	23,080,426	March 7	5,803,831
December	22,825,305	March 14	3,669,361
January	20,108,207	March 21	5,091,287
Total to date since July 1			$161,195,738
Against same time last year			175,197,392
Decrease since July 1			$14,001,654
Gold, March 24, 1866			125 ℔ cent.
Gold, March 25, 1865			155½ ℔ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$723,986	Feb. 10	$493,409
August	1,554,398	Feb. 17	445,489
September	2,494,973	Feb. 24	580,195
October	2,516,226	March 3	75,453
November	2,046,180	March 10	556,264
December	2,752,161	March 17	236,671
January	2,706,336	March 24	170,297
Total to date, since July 1			$17,352,058
Against same time last year			26,174,166
Decrease since July 1			$8,822,108

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,[illegible]	January	$2,364,268
August	1,663,[illegible]	February	3,633,431
September	2,027,[illegible]	March 6	1,469,286
October	2,479,0[illegible]	March 13	1,425,553
November	1,952,[illegible]	March 24	389,837
December	2,519,983		
Total to date, since July 1			$21,035,487
Against same time last year			11,754,011
Increase since July 1			$9,281,456

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
September	13,037,082	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,409	October	5,885,803
November	10,138,601	November	4,243,786
December	8,378,336	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,836
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March 3	1,480,991	March 3	1,183,343
March 10	2,297,452	March 10	862,712
March 17	2,464,550	March 17	328,593
March 24	2,509,418	March 24	174,911
Total	$98,958,039	Total	$31,937,969

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	129⅝@125
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	103⅞@103⅞
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	[illegible]@90⅞
New-York Central	91⅞@92⅞
New-York and Erie	79⅞@80⅞
Rock Island	108⅛@116
Michigan Southern	79⅛@80⅞@81⅛
Michigan Central	[illegible]@103
Illinois Central	117⅞@115⅞
Hudson River	[illegible]@109
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	79⅛@79
Fort Wayne and Chicago	92⅛@91⅞
Chicago and Northwestern	27⅛@28⅛ 27⅞
Almaden Quicksilver	45@40⅞
Mariposa Gold	12⅛@11⅞
Cumberland	[illegible]
Reading	100⅞@101@101⅞
Northwestern Preferred	54⅞@57⅞@55⅞
Canton Land Co.	47@47
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	26⅞@26

The Funding Bill, as it passed the House of Representatives on Friday night, is favorably received in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange. The Government Securities are firmer and even higher than on Friday, and the Railway movement on the Exchange is steadier, and the speculation more independent of the decline in Gold. The Foreign clause in the Bill, coming so unexpectedly after the depression caused by the superabundance and low ruling of Bills on London and Paris for the day's steamers, caused the Gold Room to fall to 126@125 ℔ cent.; a point not before touched since August, 1863, after the victory of Gettysburgh. The minimum rate is now 3 ℔ cent. below the cheapest price for Gold last April, after the surrender of LEE and the close of hostilities at the South. There was a rumor in the afternoon that the Foreign clause was *not* in the Bill, as it passed the House, (as the fact proves to be,) but this failed to rally the Gold Room. The shipments of Silver Bars this week amount to $114,104; all other Specie, $56,193; total, $170,297. The Customs demand for Gold for the week amounts to $2,509,418, while the payments out of the Treasury Office for Gold Interest are only $174,911.

On the Stock Exchange the U. S. 7-30 per cents were in request at 100@100⅛ ℔ cent. The 5-20s 103⅞@104 ℔ cent. The Railways recovered from the downward reaction of Friday night, and the general temper of the market was again in the main upward, though bearish efforts were made early in the day to qualify the influence of the settlement of the Funding Bill in the House of Representatives.

The Foreign Exchanges after the steamer sailed this forenoon were further depressed by a free offering of Bills from the South, and the signs are that the standard Bills on London will be had for the next mail at 107@107⅛ ℔ cent. Money abundant at 5 ℔ cent to the Brokers.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	90⅞	90⅞	Missouri 6s	73	73
U. S. 5-20s	103⅞	103⅞	Northwest	27	27⅛
U. S. 7.30s	100	100⅛	N. West Pref.	56	55⅞
N. Y. Central	92⅞	92⅞	Rock Island	115⅞	116
Erie	80⅞	80⅞	Fort Wayne	92	91⅞
Hudson	109	109	Cumb'land Coal	44⅛	44
Reading	101	101⅛	Quicksilver	40⅛	40⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81⅛	Mariposa	12	11⅞
Illinois Central	116	115⅞	Canton	47⅛	47
Pittsburgh	79⅛	79⅞	Ohio Certificates	26	26
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold	126⅛	125
Tennessee 6s	91	91⅛	Bills on London	107⅞	107⅛
Pacific Mail	210	210			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants'	112	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	113	Shoe and Leather	110
America	136½	Corn Exchange	112
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	St. Nicholas	101
Seventh Ward	105	Commonwealth	100
State of New York	105	Atlantic	100
Commerce	105	Importers' & Traders'	101
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	108	Park	150
Broadway	213	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	95⅛	Fourth National	97⅞
American Exchange	113⅛	Ninth National	107
Pacific	165	Oriental Bank	125
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79¼
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	95	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	93
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F. '85	101	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	103
Mich. C. 1st M, 8s, 1882	111	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch. 3d	79¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	106	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	70
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68	93	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	94
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	86	Chic & Alton 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	96

A meeting of the proprietors of the City Brunswick Land Company was held on the 23d inst, and the following Board of Directors were elected: H. G. Wheeler, Jas. Milbank, D. K. Martin and Ezra Nye, of New-York, and C. L. Schlatter, of Brunswick, Ga.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ J. EDWARD MASTIN,
Office No. 24 Pine-st.

SUPERIOR FACILITIES offered parties for the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at private sale and BROKERS' BOARD. Sales of stocks, bonds and real estate made AT AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, when required.

REFERENCES:
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq.,
President City Bank, New-York.
WM. H. COX, Esq.,
Cashier Mechanics' Bank, New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 114 bbls. Ashes, 5,277 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 2,179 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 1,176 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Malt, 1,680 bushels Oats, 854 bbls. Pork, 956 pkgs. Cut Meats, 334 pkgs. Lard, 849 pkgs. Beef, and 115 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet. Pots are quoted down to $7 25 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,224 bbls., including 1,204 bbls. Pots, and 20 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy to-day. We quote: Java at 27c.@28c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22½c.; Laguayra at 20c.@22½c.; Rio at 16½c.@20c.; and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less request at easier and irregular prices. Middlings 39c.@41c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 3,850 bales. The week's receipts at this port have been 18,174 bales; sales and resales, 28,250 bales; exports, 14,608 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week an active market, but only slight improvement in prices. The advices from Liverpool are very encouraging, and the foreign mails bring abundant orders to purchase, but holders keep the market fully supplied with Cotton, and prices have only advanced 1c. ℔ lb. for the week. The sales are principally for export, with some spinning and speculative demand. Contract sales were made early in the week, for April and May delivery, at 40c. for average Middling Uplands. Parties are now offering to sell for same delivery at 41c. The continued decline and fluctuation of gold continues to depress our market, and check speculation in Cotton. There is a better feeling among the jobbers in Cotton goods, but no advance in prices."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts this week, bales	18,174
Sales and resales this week, bales	28,250
Exports this week, bales	14,608
Estimated stock at the close, bales	225,000
Receipts since March 1, bales	51,461
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866, bales	220,453
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, bales	662,337
Exports from Sept. 1 to March 24, bales	324,623

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*: Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 25c.; Great Falls M, 23c.; Great Falls S, 21c. Bleached Shirtings—Home 45-inch, 35c.; Home 36-inch, 30c.; Hope, 30c. Prints—Sprague, 19c.; Pacific, 19c.; Allen, 17c.; Freeman, 15c. Delaines—Manchester, 22½c.; Pacific, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 19c.; Manville, 18c. Silecias—Clinton, 30c.; Indian Orchard, 26c. Brown Drills—Amoskeag, 26c.; Winthrop, 23c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Saxonia F, 35c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 48c. to 73c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c. to $1 12. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Sales of Prints and Sheetings have been large this week. Providence—Market very quiet, with but little doing.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less inquired for, and prices of inferior grades have declined about 10c. ℔ bbl.—the market closing very heavily. Sales since our last 5,500 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 15; very poor to choice Extra State at $7@$8 15, chiefly at $7 10@$7 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$8 60 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 15
Extra State	7 00	@ 8 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 8 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 65	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 20	@12 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 50	@15 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining rates. Sales since our last 450 bbls., in lots, at $8 65@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy. Sales 275 bbls. Extra at $7 20@$11 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack demand at $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4@$4 08 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day. Prime lots, especially of Spring, have been sparingly offered and quoted pretty firm, but no important sales of such were made. For strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Club holders refused an offer of $1 68 in store, and for No. 1 Chicago Spring $1 65 ℔ bushel. A small sale of red (Winter) Michigan was made at $2, and another of good Milwaukee Club at $1 66 ℔ bushel. The market closed heavily and irregularly. Corn has been in limited request and tending downward. Sales since our last, 46,000 bushels at 67c@72c. for unsound, and 73c.@75c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, and 77c.@79c. for choice new Yellow ℔ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including State at 53c.@55c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 48c.@50c.; old Western at 52c.@54c.; new Western at 35c.@42c.; Canada at 53c.@54c. [illegible] Rye is dull and heavy at from 70c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in demand and steady; sales 28,[illegible] bushels Canada West at $1 16 ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. The movements in Wheat [illegible], week ending March 20, Messrs. JONES & Co. [illegible] thus: "The Wheat market during the past week has ruled pretty firm, but the extreme stringency in money matters, and the weakness in gold, have tended to check speculation, and the business has been moderate. Most operators seem to consider present prices as safe, and the general opinion being that an improvement as the season advances is more likely to occur than a decline, there has been very little disposition to sell for the future, except at higher figures, and the transactions in consequence have been chiefly for immediate delivery. The arrivals continue light, and the demand being steady for shipment by rail and for local milling purposes, the stock has been somewhat reduced, and there probably will be no increase until navigation is resumed on the upper Mississippi. The condition of the wheat in store here and in the country tributary to this port is excellent, and the quality is unquestionably much superior to that of last Spring. No engagements have as yet transpired in Lake freights, but vessels to leave on the opening of navigation are offered at 10c. on wheat to Buffalo, and probably could be had at 16c. to Oswego. The stock of wheat in store is estimated at 1,450,000 bushels, of which rather the larger part is No. 1 Spring, against 556,000 bushels of all kinds at corresponding date last year. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 4c. ℔ bushel storage to 20th April next, at $1 24@$1 24½; No. 2 at $1 12@$1 12½; Winter wheat ranges from $1 50 to $2. The receipts of wheat for the past week sum up 39,996 bushels, against 16,819 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for the week 18,826 bushels by rail.

HAY—North River Bale is in request to-day, at 75c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c. @45c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 28,731 hides; sales 23,440 hides and 72 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22¼ lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, usual selection; 5,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 21¼ lbs., 17½c., gold, usual selection; 5,500 California, 20@21 lbs., 22½c. cash, usual selection; 1,940 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Texas, 25@27 lbs., part 12c. cash, as they run; 1,400 Southwestern, 23 lbs., on private terms; 72 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., on private terms; 600 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 70@72 lbs., 10c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 80@85 lbs., 11c.@11¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 270,400 Dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 222,600,) 2,500 Wet Salted do., and 275 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 76,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 36,500 California, 19,000 Rio Grande, 64,000 Orinoco, 7,000 Porto Cabello, 17,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,600 Honduras, &c., 4,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 3,800 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 Maracaibo, 1,500 Savanilla, &c., 500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 2,500 Para and Maranham, 20,000 Texas, 23,000 African Kips, 275 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 2,500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled quiet during the week under a limited demand from the East or any section. Prices are fully 1c. lower on most descriptions, though some of the trade make the concession very reluctantly, while others are willing sellers at going rates. The receipts from the tanneries have been only moderate, footing up about 45,000 Sides, which have been nearly equaled by the sales, leaving the stock but little altered—small and poorly assorted, prime Leather being very scarce. Oak Tanned is in very small demand, and only prime parcels can be disposed of at anything like quoted rates. The receipts and stock continue light. Upper in the rough continues neglected, at nominal prices. We quote SOLE: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 29c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 26c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ℔ lb."

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60@75c.; Cuba at 35@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 85@90c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $6 25@6 75: Resin at $2 87½@15 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@3 25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 35@1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35@2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 50@2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@1 85; Red Oil at 80@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 33@1 35 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 24@25c. for Crude; 37@39c. for Refined in bond, and 57@59c. for do. free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less actively sought after to-day, the sharp decline in gold having been adverse to speculation. Prices varied little. Sales since our last 5,400 bbls., in lots, at $25 06¼@$25 25 for new Mess, closing at $25 12½ regular, $23 50@$23 75 for one year old Mess; $26 50@$26 75 for new Prime Mess, $25 75 for thin Mess, and $21 25@$22 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,500 bbls. new Mess, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $24 50@$25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 11¼c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16¼c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 550 pkgs. Bacon is in less request, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15¼c.; Short Rib at 16c.; Long Ribbed, 15½c.; Long Clear at 15¾c. Short Clear at 16½c.@17½c.; Long Cut Hams at 17c.@18½c. ℔ lb.; sales 400 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and nominal at 14c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Lard is quiet, lower and irregular; sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@19c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $15 50@$19 50 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 800 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request; 450 tcs. India Mess sold at $36@$36 50. Beef Hams continue dull at $37 50 ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter is in less demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 58c.@65c. for fancy State, and 25c.@45c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 16c.@22c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange—Half-tubs, ℔ lb.	60	@65
Sussex—Half-tubs, ℔ lb.	60	@65
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℔ lb.	55	@60
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℔ lb.	50	@55
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℔ lb.	55	@60
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	52	@54
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℔ lb.	50	@52
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℔ lb.	45	@48
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℔ lb.	42	@45
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℔ lb.	42	@45
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	36	@40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Common Western—firkins, ℔ lb.	25	@26
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb.	33	@36
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℔ lb.	38	@39
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℔ lb.	40	@43

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	20	@21
Farm Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Farm Dairies—second quality	18	@20
Farm Dairies—common	17	@18
Orange County—flat skimmed	16	@18

GOAT—Deer are held above the views of buyers, and are inactive. The demand for Goat is principally for small parcels of Mexican to supply immediate wants. Sales are, however, much restricted by the extreme views of holders, which manufacturers, in view of the excessively dull state of the market for Morocco, refuse to accede to for large parcels. Prices for the more common grades are weak and nominal. We note sales of about 9,000 Tampico, *via* Vera Cruz, on private terms. We quote Goat thus: Tampico, 60c.@62½c.; Matamoras, 52½c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.@47½c.; Curaçao, 45c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@40c. ℔ lb. in gold; Madras, 70c.@75c. each.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after and less buoyant. Sales since our last 470 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c., and 350 boxes Havana, part 11¾c.@12½c., ℔ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 10⅝c.@11½c.; Refining at 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 13c.@16¼c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 47,000 lbs. at 16c.@18c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 83,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet and nominal, to-day.

WOOL—Has been sparingly dealt in at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, include 78,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 40c.@58c., the lower rate for unwashed; 27,000 do Pulled at from 50c.@60c.; 17,000 lbs. Texas at 22c.@28c.; 60 bales California at 25c.@35c.; 450 bales foreign, including Mestiza, at (in part) 22c., in gold, ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "sales of Domestic for the week foot up not over 275,000 lbs. at a range of 45c.@78c. for Fleece, 40c.@72c. for the various grades of Pulled. Included are lots of Western Fleece at 45c.@55c.; New-York at 55c.@58c.; Vermont at 56c.; New-Hampshire and Maine at 60c.@65c.; Medium Ohio at 57c.@60c., 20,000 lbs. do. at the outside figure; Good and Fine do. at 65c.@68c.; choice do. and selected lots of Pennsylvania, 70c.@75c., 10,000 lbs. at the outside rate, and 10,000 lbs. double extra at 78c. In Pulled, small sales of super at 55c.@60c., and extra at 70c.@72c. Canada combing is scarce, and held at 85c.@90c. Foreign Wool has been unsettled by the decline in gold, and sales have been confined to small lots at 35c.@42c. for Cape, and 26c.@35c. for Mestiza."

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported to-day with 212 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,150 bales Cotton at 1-16d.@7-16d. by sailing vessel, and ½d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; and 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. ℔ bbl. For London, a Prussian bark, with 25,000 bushels Oats, at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For Marseilles, a bark from Philadelphia, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ℔ bbl.

INTER-OCEANIC COMMUNICATION

Remarks of Senator Conness.

In the United States Senate, March 20, Mr. CONNESS said; I offer the following resolution, and ask for its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy furnish, through a report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the summit levels and distances, by surveys of the various proposed lines for inter-oceanic canals and railroads between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; as also their relative merits as practicable lines for the construction of a ship-canal, and especially as relates to Honduras, Tehauntepec, Nicaragua, Panama and Atrato lines; and also whether, in the opinion of the Superintendent, the Isthmus of Darien has been satisfactorily explored, and if so, furnish in detail charts, plans, lines of levels, and all information connected therewith, and upon what authorities they are based.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CONNESS—I wish briefly to call the attention of the Senate and the country to the purport of this resolution. As will be understood by its reading, it calls for information already acquired and in the possession of the Government touching the most practicable means of commercial inter-communication between the two oceans over the Isthmuses of Darien, Panama and Tehuantepec. The only means for the transmission of merchandise, freight and passengers that now exists, if we except what is called the American Transit Company, otherwise the Nicaragua route, is the Panama Railroad. The Panama Railroad has now been in operation for many years. It yields the largest revenue probably to its stockholders of any corporation in the world. I am informed from reliable sources that the entire trade, including passengers and freight, between the Atlantic States and the American possessions on the Pacific coast makes up only about one-tenth part of its business. When I state that our steamships now running three times a month from New-York to Aspinwall, and from Panama to San Francisco, each carry from eight to fifteen hundred tons of freight, it will give some idea of the immense commerce that passes over the Panama railroad. When I state in addition that $25 is exacted by the Company from every human being who passes over that road, which is but forty-seven miles in length, and the transit occupies a period of from two to three hours at a slow rate of speed, I gave some idea of the exactions that that corporation makes of the commerce of our country and of all civilized nations. It is at present the only practicable route, and the one generally traveled and used, as I before observed, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by Americans. Many efforts have been made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who are disposed to act in a spirit of extreme liberality toward the commerce of the people of the Pacific States, to obtain a reduction of these immense charges and exactions on the part of the Panama Railroad, and thus facilitate the population of our Pacific possessions; but thus far every effort has been in vain. The stockholders of that corporation think only of their immense returns and dividends. The gentleman who is President of that Company, with whom I have not the honor or pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I am told is an intelligent, liberal, and elevated man, and if left to himself would not so conduct the affairs of that corporation; but he, too, is overborne in the management, and the Panama railroad, the construction and erection of which was hailed by the whole country as one of the great works of the age, stands to-day as a toll-gate between the great Atlantic and Pacific oceans upon Americans and upon American commerce, of the most extreme exactions and extortions that were ever allowed by civilized nations to be erected. It is in modern times asking more than the tolls demanded and exacted and collected so long in Northern Europe, and which we were compelled only recently, under the advice of the Honorable Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations, to capitalize—I mean the Sound dues and others of that character. That this Republic will allow this Company to exist and thus pursue its exactions after it is brought to the direct attention of the law-making power, seems almost incredible. The resolution that I have had the honor to present, is simply asking from the Secretary of the Navy, through the Superintendent of the Observatory, for the data in his possession touching the other practicable means of crossing over the Isthmus that I have named, and that are named in the resolution. I make this explanation of the resolution so that it may claim the attention of the country and of the Senate; and I hope the resolution will pass.

The resolution was adopted.

Insurance Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the State of New-York has established and maintained, at great expense to the State and to its Insurance Companies, an Insurance Bureau at Albany, with a Superintendent with a salary of $5,000, who has employed an adequate corps of clerks, two large failures have just occurred, and the people of this and other States been injured by dealings with these concerns, viz: The Columbian Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company.

We contend that such failures should not occur; that it is too simple a matter to ascertain if all new companies are solvent, that their capitals are paid in and in proper hands, to render such failures as these pardonable.

Through the Department at Albany these companies are indorsed over to the public and to similar officials appointed by other States.

Are officials of other States to find that they cannot rely upon the official at Albany, and to institute their own personal examinations before admitting into other States the Insurance Companies of New-York? It would seem so, or one by one they must find that they have led astray their own citizens, and that their official indorsements are worthless.

This brings us down to what must be adopted as the remedy, viz.: The establishment at Washington by Congress of a Bureau of Insurance, whereby all our State companies may, like State banks, be turned into National companies, each of which shall make a deposit at Washington as a foundation and basis on which the public confidence can rest.

Such a measure, in the form of a general bill, is now about to be offered to Congress, as a substitute for Mr. NOYES' bill of last year, which applied solely to life insurance.

I have long since become confirmed in the opinion that no adequate security is afforded the people of the United States by State companies and State officials. We therefore hope that the present session of Congress will legislate upon the subject, and provide a way whereby the people of the United States may safely insure their lives and their property. N.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 18, 1866.

The Trichina—A Baltimore Physician Boldly Dissents.

J. A. REED, M. D., of Baltimore, has published a communication in which he states that the eating of pork has nothing whatever to do with the disease known as trichina. He says:

"I boldly assert that the trichina never did and never will destroy human life; that they have, in all probability, existed in the human flesh always—certainly for the last half century; and I think it a fair deduction, taking it, for the sake of the argument, as granted that we may receive them through the instrumentality of the hog, that they are not more dangerous to life on that account. But the idea that we receive them thus is simply ridiculous. We are not cannibals; we do not eat raw meat of any description, and the application of a cooking heat is certain death to all living animals, beside the salting and smoking of pork into bacon is sure destruction to them. They do not inhabit the muscle of the hog more than that of any other animal, or of man himself. I defy any one to prove by the record of the last thirty-five years that a solitary death has been caused beyond doubt by the presence of the trichina. I assert that the charges made against these innocent worms is without the shadow of a foundation in fact, and would advise the community, if they desire to eat pork, to do so, provided they do not eat it raw or tainted."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Prize—Blockade—Suspicious Trade—Probable Cause—Capture in Neutral Waters—Damages for Detention.

The United States vs. The Steamship Victor and Cargo, and Steamship Victor, Master and others vs. United States.—These are cross appeals in prize from the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of Florida, in which port the steamship and her cargo were libelled as prize of war, and subsequently acquitted and ordered to be restored to the owners, by the judgment of that Court; but damages for the capture and detention were refused, on the ground that there was probable and justifiable cause for the capture, although not for condemnation. The United States appeal from so much of the decision as acquits and orders the restoration of the ship and cargo, and the claimants from so much thereof as refuses damages. The capture was made on the 28th May, 1863, by the U. S. cruiser *Juniata*. The vessel was claimed by John J. Pearce, her master, an alleged British subject, and during two years preceding the capture a resident of Havana. By the test oath it appeared that he acquired title by purchase on the 20th of May, 1863, from one Pablo Pasets, a resident of Havana; that at the time of the capture he was bound on a voyage to Matamoras, Mexico; that within one hour after leaving Havana, and within two miles of the portion of the Cuban coast known as the Charars, about six miles from the Morro Castle, at the entrance of the harbor of Havana, the *Victor* was boarded, her voyage arrested, and she was sent to Key West. It was also claimed that great damage was done to the cargo by the captors, who conducted themselves in a profane and violent manner; that the vessel had no intention of entering any blockaded port, but was in good faith bound for Matamoras, where her master had contracted to deliver a Mexican mail, given into his care by the Mexican Consul at Havana.

The Government contends that the facts in the case, if they do not make out a case for condemnation, do at least establish grounds of probable cause. The master, Pearce, had been engaged in blockade-running before the capture of the *Victor*. On the 14th of April, 1863, and six weeks prior to the capture of the *Victor*, he attempted to break the blockade of the coast of Florida with a vessel called the *Ascension*, which, like the *Victor*, he had purchased but a short time previously, and loaded at Havana, with a cargo which was owned by an unknown stock company, and of which the same house who claimed a part of the cargo of the *Victor* were the shippers. The facts were known to the captors. The *Ascension* was condemned, and part of the facts in the case were involved into this. The purchase of the *Victor* and her subsequent voyage was his next maritime adventure. The cabin-boy of the *Victor* testified that he heard some party on board say that the vessel was bound for Mobile; that when he was shipped he was told that he was to be shipped on board a blockade-runner, and the captain was present at the time; that after he was shipped he heard it again stated that the vessel was a blockade-runner, and heard one of the firemen say she was bound for Mobile. He also made similar confessions to the captors. The vessel was also found to be bearer of letters and accounts of cotton sales of an English house, addressed to "Charles Stillman, Esq., Brownsville," showing the results of shipments of cotton sold for the benefit of its owners at Brownsville, Galveston, and New-Orleans. Besides, trade with Matamoras was of a suspicious character. An extensive and unusual trade had suddenly sprung up between that port and all those ports from which the insurgents, their armies and people were supplied. Matamoras was at once the paradise of blockade-runners.

The claimants contend that the evidence warrants no presumptions, either of law or of fact, that it was known to the commander of the capturing vessel that the cabin boy would testify to anything even affording ground for suspicion, at the time when the capture was made. His testimony was rightfully disregarded by the court below. This consideration was evidently overlooked by the court below. The build and appearance of the vessel, a mere towboat, not at all adapted to speed, with no capacity for cargo all forbid the supposition that she was to be employed as a blockade runner. The insignificant quantity and value of her cargo, amounting to but a small fraction of the value of the vessel herself, would have exposed any one who would hazard an attempt at blockade running for any profits to be derived from its sale, to the just suspicion of insanity. Not the slightest circumstance of suspicion was disclosed by any of the documents on board, or by the character of the cargo. A sealed mail containing the dispatches of the Mexican Consulate was found, among other things, thus affording the highest presumption that the vessel was actually bound as indicated by her papers. The capture was made before the vessel had any opportunity to indicate by the laying of her course whither she was actually bound. Under these circumstances, a sincere desire to ascertain the truth, and not merely eagerness to make a prize, would have suggested a very different course from the one actually pursued, even if any excuse had been left for not immediately releasing the vessel and permitting her to continue her voyage. Captors and prize were both within an hour's sail of the port of Havana, from which both had just departed an immediate investigation there, with the facilities for making inquiries furnished by the documents and mails found, could not have failed to conduce materially to promote the ends of justice. The information which was thus disclosed to the captors, could be obtained of the Mexican Consulate, would have been particularly valuable, and it would, in fact, have been ascertained there that the same bag actually contained correspondence of the American Consulate for Matamoras. The commander of the capturing vessel had probably rendered it difficult for himself to pursue the path of duty in this case by a double violation of the law of nations, as against the sovereignty of Spain—first by following his intended prize out of the harbor of Havana for the purpose of capturing her, and secondly, by actually making the capture within neutral waters. But one wrong can form no justification or excuse for another.

The refusal of damages, according to all the apparent probabilities of the case, imposes severe hardships and loss, which the master is ill able to bear, as well as the owners of the cargo. The master has been during nearly three years deprived of his property and means of support by this seizure and by the appeal of the captors; and they certainly cannot be absolved from all responsibility for the further pursuit of the matter, after acquitted in the Court below. The evidence discloses the loss of $300 in freight, the wanton destruction of the cargo by the captors, the probable total ruin of the vessel by decay and want of proper care during the three years of detention, or the substantial sacrifice of the value of the vessel and cargo upon forced sales at Key West: the owner and master of the vessel being a prisoner, without the opportunity of communicating with friends, and the owners of the cargo otherwise unrepresented at the time.

Jere. Larocque for claimants. Attorney-Gen. Speed and J. Hubley Ashton, assistant, for Government and captors.

Action on Paymaster's Bond—Appeal From a Judgment Partially Satisfied—Is Partial Satisfaction Extinguishment—Estoppel—Jurisdiction of this Court as to Matters Subsequent to Judgment.

The United States vs. J. Y. Dashiel and J. A. Paschal, and United States vs. James Bourbank et al., Administrators, &c., of Hason Alsbury. These are appeals from judgments of the District Court for the Western District of Texas, taken by the plaintiff, the Government, after there had been levy and partial satisfaction of the judgments obtained against the sureties.

The records in the cases showed that Dashiel and his sureties were sued upon Dashiel's bond, as Paymaster of the United States Army, and that on the 18th of January, 1860, the plaintiff recovered judgment for $10,318 22 against Dashiel and Paschal, and the next day for the same amount against the administrators of Alsbury. Execution was issued in April, 1860, which was levied on the 25th of that month upon a large amount of real estate and eight slaves belonging to the sureties; and on the 5th of June following, the marshal sold a portion of the real estate for $5,275, and sale as to the balance was indefinitely postponed, and subsequently the plaintiff sued out a writ of error to review the judgment.

The defendants now move to dismiss the writ of error in the case, on the ground that after the rendition of the judgment there was execution sued out by the plaintiff, a levy and sale and satisfaction; and it is insisted that after the proceedings above stated, the execution was satisfied according to the laws of Texas and every other State and country. A levy on personal property sufficient to satisfy the execution operates *per se* as an extinguishment of the judgment. So in Texas, where a party accepts the benefit of a judgment he is estopped from reviewing it. This is upon the general and natural principle that every party is bound by his election when he chooses one of two remedies at his command. In the case of Casseli vs. Eagin (11 Mo. 308) the Court said: "The plaintiff is under no necessity of suing out execution to enforce his judgment, and to receive satisfaction for it; and if by his own voluntary act he extinguishes his judgment, what is there upon which a writ of error can operate? When a party voluntarily extinguishes his own judgment he cannot, afterward, be heard to complain of it." This reasoning is unanswerable. So where a party agrees he will not prosecute a writ of error he will not afterward be allowed to do so, but is estopped. The principle in these cases is not to be confounded with the established rule; that where the defendant appeals (not suspensive) or prosecutes a writ of error without *supersedeas*, the plaintiff may proceed to collect his judgment without destroying the defendant's right of revision. Nor is it to be confounded with that principle which allows more than one appeal upon the decrees and orders in chancery; nor with those cases where a party is allowed an action at law for a balance, after foreclosing a mortgage, there being no jurisdiction in equity for that balance.

The Attorney-General replied briefly, contending, first, that this Court cannot take cognizance of anything that occurred subsequently to the judgment; that it can only review the grounds of the judgment, its correctness, &c. In the second place, that only one State, Pennsylvania, has sustained by its decisions the position contended for by counsel for defendants—that partial satisfaction operates as extinguishment of judgment.

Hon. George W. Paschal, of Texas, for the motion. James Speed, Attorney-General, opposed.

The National Bank Note Company—Alleged Frauds in the Sale of Stock—Two Orphan Children the Victims—Enormous Profits Shown by the Evidence.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 24.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Francis B. Carpenter, administrator, &c., of the goods and chattels of Lloyd Glover, deceased, vs. Geo. H. Danforth and James A. Williamson.—This is a case of much importance. It involves not only some very nice questions of law, and a large amount of money, but the good name of some of the parties interested. The substantial facts, so far as they had then been developed, were published in the TIMES of Saturday, Feb. 24.

The trial has been an unusually protracted one, the taking of the testimony on both sides having occupied the Court for about fifteen days.

There has been in this case from the beginning an unusual reticence on the part of the lawyers on either side toward the representatives of the Press, and an unaccountable reluctance manifested by attorneys and counsel to have any publicity given to the case. The reason for this will not be apparent to a majority of our readers, unless we briefly restate the facts of the case as we have been enabled to glean them from the testimony of the witnesses and the arguments of the counsel. These arguments, which may be called the summing up of the case before the Justice, were made on Saturday last, by Ex-Judge Woodruff in behalf of the plaintiff, and by William M. Evarts for the defendants. The time occupied was from 9½ o'clock A. M. to 5½ P. M., with an intermission of twenty-five minutes. The arguments on either side were very full, exhibiting a vast amount of research and labor in the condensation of the voluminous testimony, and were every way worthy of the learned gentlemen who made them.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The facts of the case, as we learn them, are, that Lloyd Glover, one of the originators and trustees of the National Bank-Note Company, died on the 2d of August, 1862; that he died suddenly, while on a temporary visit to the State of Illinois; that he was a resident of Kings County, died intestate, and left him surviving no widow, but two children, a boy and girl, aged respectively 11 and 9 years; that, dying intestate, the Surrogate of Kings County, upon a proper application, granted letters of administration to Francis B. Carpenter, the plaintiff in this action. The greater part of the property of which Lloyd died seized, consisted of 136 shares of stock in the National Bank-Note Company, the par value of which was originally $50 per share. When the plaintiff became administrator of the estate he found that their were liens or incumbrances on these shares as follows: On 100 shares thereof the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia had a lien to secure $4,000, and the officers of the National Bank-Note Company had a lien on the remaining 36 shares to secure the amount of a promissory note of about $1,500, payable to the last-named Company.

This suit is brought on the equity side of the Court—and consequently tried before the Court without a jury—to recover either the value of what the 136 shares were actually worth at the time of the sale of the same by the Administrator Carpenter, taking into consideration all the subsequent large dividends. Another prayer for relief is that the contract for the sale of the 136 shares of the stock of the National Bank Note Company, shall be declared by the Court rescinded on the ground of fraud and concealment on the part of Geo. H. Danforth, one of the defendants. The plaintiff claims that there was fraud practised upon him in two ways, to wit: That defendant, Danforth, misrepresented the real state of the affairs of the Bank Note Company to him at the time the contract for the sale of the shares was made in December, 1862; second, that there was a concealment on the part of Danforth. The plaintiff sold these 136 shares in December, 1862, to Danforth for $60 per share, which was $10 per share more than their par value.

The complaint further charges that Danforth and the deceased were, during the lifetime of the latter, intimate and confidential friends; that this fact was well-known to the plaintiff when the false representations were made by Danforth about the time the sale of the shares was perfected; that plaintiff, as administrator for the two children, knew nothing about the value of the stock, and relied solely on the representations of Danforth, who said they had never paid a dividend and the real value of a share was not over par—namely, $50 each; that Danforth pretended to take a great interest in the two children of his deceased friend Lloyd Glover, and that he would give $10 a share more for the benefit of them; that plaintiff trusted Danforth, and put faith in his representations, and sold the stock to Danforth for $60 per share.

The plaintiff then goes on to say that, although it may have been true, there never had been any dividends declared at the time the sale of the stock was made in December, 1862; yet within five months thereafter the Company declared two dividends out of the accumulated surplus earnings, after deducting all expenses, amounting in the aggregate to 310 per cent., being upon the 136 shares sold by plaintiff, $21,086. About thirteen months later the Company paid a dividend which upon these 136 shares would have amounted to $13,600, and that the amount of all these dividends fairly accredited to the shares in question was $34,680. It is furthermore alleged that the Company are able to pay further large dividends; that they have been very prosperous, having had contracts to execute a very large portion of Government bonds, greenbacks (so-called) and fractional currency, and that the real value of the 136 shares which belonged to the two children of Lloyd Glover, deceased, and which was really their only inheritance from their father, is at least $100,000. The plaintiff therefore petitions that the sale made by him to Danforth and all assignments to Williamson may be adjudged null and void, and that the 136 shares may be ordered to be delivered up to the plaintiff, together with all the dividends, and that defendant pay to plaintiff $150,000, his damage in the premises.

THE NATURE OF THE DEFENCE.

The answer of Danforth admits the purchase of the 136 shares of stock of the National Bank Note Company, and after denying several allegations of the complaint, the following statement appears:

The department in which defendant was employed was that in which plates for printing are made by transfer from dies or rolls, which is purely mechanical, and he had no connection with the office where the accounts of the Company were kept; the business of the Company was managed by its three executive officers, and the other persons, including defendant, (excepting Fitch, Shephard and Glover, who were out-of-door agents,) were engaged exclusively in its mechanical and artistic departments. Mr. Danforth admits the fact of the workmen owning shares in the Company, and that he purchased stock from five of them; that all had the same privileges as to ascertaining the exact condition of the Company, and denies that any secrecy was maintained as to the business; that all the stockholders could ascertain the necessary information by applying to the executive officers of the Company. From the time of the organization of the Company to the end of the year 1861 a complete statement was made semi-annually of its affairs, and they were open to the examination of all the stockholders, and the plaintiff had the same means of examining into the exact condition of the Company as he (Danforth) had. He admits that at the time of sale of the 136 shares the Company had not paid or declared any dividend, but denies that its earnings had been very large, or that it had a surplus of earnings sufficient to pay large or any dividends, or that he had any knowledge in relation thereto which was not within reach of the plaintiff; that there had been no meeting of the Company since the 2d of September, 1862, and that by the semi-annual statement of its affairs to the 30th of June, 1862, it appeared that the Company was at that time in debt $67,974 66; as far as he (Danforth) knew, no other statement of the condition and affairs of the Company, between the 30th of June, 1862, and the date of the negotiation appeared; he had no other guide than the fact that the Company had a large business from the Treasury Department at Washington, which plaintiff also knew, and that it was hoped by the Company that such work would be continued. The price for such work, however, had not been agreed upon, and it was not known what compensation would be allowed for it by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it was also known that the Secretary had established an engraving and printing department at Washington, and declared it to be his purpose to have all the printing of the Government issues executed there, which would materially affect the business of the Company. These facts were talked about between plaintiff and defendant—the price of the stock being merely speculative. Mr. Danforth then denies all purposes of fraud in the purchase of the stock, as set down in the complaint of Mr. Carpenter, and alleges the circumstances of the purchase to be as follows: In December, 1862, he met plaintiff in the street, who remarked that he was desirous of selling Mr. Glover's stock, and that on applying to the officers of the Company, they would not give more than its par value. He (Danforth) then said that he wanted to get some more stock, and that he would call on plaintiff in a short time, which he did, offering him sixty dollars per share, which he considered a fair and reasonable price. Plaintiff then said he would make some further inquiries relative to the stock, which he did, and returned on the 27th of December, when the sale was made. The stock was subsequently transferred to Mr. James A. Williamson to the credit of Mr. Danforth. He requested plaintiff; after the sale, to write a letter stating the circumstances under which the stock was purchased. This letter is attached to the answer, and corroborates in many points the statements made by Mr. Danforth as to the purchase of the stock. On the 31st of January, 1863, and not before, a statement of the condition of the affairs of the Company, up to the 31st of December, 1862, was made. By this statement was shown a nominal surplus of the assets of the Company over its liabilities of $197,184 63, of which defendant was not previously aware, and had no means of ascertaining. The money on which dividends were paid was received from the work of the Treasury Department, and was received after the sale of the stock. The first order from the Treasury Department was given in the latter part of July, 1862, and directed the making of only one set of plates for the denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent notes; such orders subsequently increased to such an extent that in January, February, March and April, 1863, after defendant purchased stock from plaintiff, the Company delivered to the Treasury Department 4,774,284 impressions, or 89,785,024 of such notes. No agreement was made as to price with the Secretary, nor anything known in relation thereto, until a bill had been received for work executed to Oct 31, 1862. In consequence of these orders the Company made, during the half year from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, $288,327 47, which, in May and June, 1863, and in July, 1864, was paid by the Company upon its stock.

Mr. Danforth, in his answer, furthermore states at much length, and with great particularity, the financial condition of the National Bank Note Company, and the kind of work in which they were engaged. Mr. James A. Williamson, the other defendant, merely claims that he holds the stock in trust for Mr. Danforth.

ARGUMENT ON THE PART OF THE PLAINTIFF.

On Saturday Ex-Judge Woodruff, in behalf of the plaintiff, argued that it could and would not be claimed by his opponents that in reducing two little children from a state of comparative affluence to the lowest poverty, of itself gave them any claim to the consideration of a Court of Equity. But counsel for plaintiff would claim that Danforth, the defendant, stood in a confidential relation to these poor children. These one hundred and thirty-six shares of stock, in one of the most prosperous institutions in the country, were the only patrimony left them by their deceased father. The stock was a voucher to the children of their right to share in the management and profits of the Company.

The action is brought and the plaintiff claims the recision of a sale made by the plaintiff to the defendant, of 136 shares of stock in the National Bank Note Company, and the restoration of the stock, with the dividends received thereon. It is admitted by the answers herein that the defendant Williamson holds the stock for the defendant Danforth, and he makes no claim thereto as purchaser from Danforth. For all the purposes of this action, the same is to be tried on the merits, and it is to be decided as it would be if the stock stood in the name of Danforth himself.

The plaintiff claims the sale of the stock should be rescinded, on the ground that the defendants effected the sale of the stock by deceit and misrepresentation; also by means of an abuse of confidence which the plaintiff had reposed in him. The plaintiff furthermore insisted that there was a concealment of facts on the part of the defendant, Danforth, at the time of the sale, which it was his duty to disclose. And this, by taking undue advantage of his own position in reference to the stock, that defendant, Danforth, deliberately planned and proposed the pressure that was brought on the plaintiff to induce him to sell these 136 shares for $60 each, which at that moment were worth double, perhaps treble, and which since that time have been worth from eight to ten times that sum.

These 136 shares were of a company in which Mr. Glover had been one of the original incorporators. That company differed from other companies in this, that it was intended that the skill of the corporators should also come into the business. Now, it was the duty of Mr. Carpenter, so soon as he came into possession of this stock, to ascertain its value and dispose of it. This was a legal compulsion, and gets rid of all this talk about exigency created by the defendant. They consummated this bargain without the intervention of any broker; and they are, except as to one conversation, the only witnesses. That conversation was in presence of Mr. Marshall; and, although Mr. Carpenter throws some doubt on it by his want of memory of it, still the want of memory of Mr. Carpenter is not important against the testimony of both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Danforth.

DEFENDANTS' ARGUMENT.

Mr. Evarts, in behalf of the defendants, argued the case at great length and with his usual ability. He contended there was no relation of trust; that Mr. Carpenter, the plaintiff, made inquiries of many persons, as shown by the testimony, as to the value of these 136 shares. That this information was obtained from persons interested in dealing in the stock; he dealt with Danforth at arm's length, and did not trust to any representations; he consulted Mr. Woolworth and Mr. Oakley; the latter was as nearly as possible in the same position that Glover would be if he were alive. He also went to Mr. Cole, the Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, and to Mr. Wallace, who, unconnected with the Company, could better have advised him. Mr. Carpenter also went to the Company. The only restriction placed on him is, not that he shall not go there, but merely that he shall not disclose Mr. Danforth's name. All of these gentlemen have been on the stand, and not one of them has intimated that the opinion they then gave was not true and honest at the time. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. McDonough, Mr. Marshall—all gave him their opinion, which was to sell at the price offered. All of them agreed that the stock was not worth more than par; or, at any rate, not more than par and interest. They were able to buy it, and the Company were able to buy it. Here were one hundred shares waiting to be bought, Mr. Carpenter telling them that he could get twenty per cent. advance, or that he could do better by it. Here were men fully acquainted with the value of the stock

—the best acquainted with its value. Is it not monstrous to suppose that there was deceit as to its value? Is it not, supposing that these gentlemen were themselves perpetrating a useless, purposeless fraud? Actions speak louder than words. Did any of these men seek to purchase any stock at a price higher than par and interest? It must be that they spoke the truth as to its value. Is it not a fair inference that Mr. Danforth, in stating that he desired to purchase to control the coming election, and to turn certain officers of the Company out, and that he desired that the purchase be kept secret, as otherwise his plans might be thwarted, was literally true. All this is from Mr. Carpenter's own evidence. He has been asked, did he omit to do any signing that he might have made; he says no. There is no evidence that Danforth had not precisely the same opinions relative to the value of the stock that the others had.

The counsel then received Mr. Danforth's account, which was that Mr. Carpenter first suggested to him the purchase of the stock.

Owing to the great amount of testimony taken in this case, and the important principles of law involved, the argument was of unusual length.

A decision of the case will be given by Justice SUTHERLAND at as early a day as the importance of the principles of law involved, and the great amount of testimony to be examined, will permit.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice JAMES—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 1317, 1355, 1367, 1369, 1373, 1257, 1269, 1279, 1311, 1219, 1301, 1303, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391. *Part* 3.—600, 472, 931, 303, 493, 645, 1140, 1358, 905, 334, 461, 978, 333, 959, 1330. 930, 1008, 1111, 55, 742, 1218, 1019. *Part II.*—Held by Justice SUTHERLAND in the General Term Room.—Nos. 1118, 402, 1068, 1436, 1438, 1450, 1456, 1472, 1474, 1478, 1482, 1416, 792, 793, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Part III.*—Nos. 600, 472, 931, 304, 493, 645, 1140, 1358, 905, 334, 461, 978, 333, 959, 1330, 930, 1008, 1111, 55, 742, 1218, 1019.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 11, 12, 35, 36, 40, 44, 48, 59, 74, 78, 79, 81, 84, 103, 108, 109, 110, 113, 120, 128, 142, 148, 155, 158, 161, 164, 165, 166.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1795, 6033, 1841, 1953, 2063, 1791, 1481, 2045, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2107, 2109, 2113. *Part II.*—Nos. 2490, 2570, 2672, 3810, 2638, 2644, 232, 2598, 1452, 1664, 1666, 1670, 1682, 1672, 1694.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Both Parts adjourned for the term. The balance of the month will be devoted to equity causes.

DRY GOODS.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS, TUCKED AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER,
FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &C.,

All the POPULAR BRANDS of
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.
Full stock of Muslins, Sheetings, Linens, Housekeepin Goods, White Goods, Lace Curtains, &c.
TARLATANS, BALMORAL SKIRTINGS,

ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.

R. H. MACY.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. RUNYON,
NO. 27 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRANSPARENT WINDOW-SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW-SHADES.
OIL WINDOW-SHADES.
JOBBER OF
CORDS, TASSELS,
AND ALL KINDS PATENT FIXTURES.
☞ PRICES CORRESPOND WITH THE TIMES.

SPRING OPENING.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Late with George Brodie,)
Will open
THIS MORNING, MONDAY MARCH 26, 1866,
A large and elegant assortment of
SPRING CLOAKS,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
No. 898 Broadway, bet. 19th and 20th sts.

TO THE LADIES.
EMBROIDERED, TUCKED AND FLOUNCED FRENCH MUSLIN SKIRTS.
FRENCH BALMORALS in all the NEW SPRING STYLES.
FRENCH CONTILLE and WERLEY'S WOVEN CORSETS, EMBROIDERED and PLAIN, all sizes for LADIES and MISSES.

We respectfully beg leave to inform our customers and Ladies generally that we are now opening daily our SPRING IMPORTATION of the above, and will offer them at a great reduction from late prices. We invite Ladies to call and inspect our stock, whether they want to buy or not.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

REMOVED.
447. WINDOW SHADES, 447.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.,
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.
LACE CURTAINS.
SWISS TAMBOURED,
SWISS APPLICATION, NEW STYLES,
NOTTINGHAM, 1866.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
PANIC SALE.
LESS THAN 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
3,000 LINEN HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.
2,500 LADIES' FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12½c.
7,500 LINEN COLORED BORDERS, 20c., 25c.
2,500 COLORED BORDERS, 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
3,000 GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
2,000 YARDS BLEACHED MUSLINS, 12½c.
6,000 YARDS YARD-WIDE BLEACHED, 20c.
8,000 YARDS EXTRA SHIRTINGS, 22c., 25c.
7,000 YARDS YARD-WIDE UNBLEACHED, 15c., 18c.
25,000 YARDS BEST CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 12½c.
18,000 YARDS BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 20c.
3,000 YARDS BEST DELAINES, 20c.
2,000 YARDS BLACK ALPACAS, 25c., 31c., 37½c.
AUCTION LOTS DRESS-GOODS,
(LOT 1) LOT DRESS GOODS, 10c., 12½c.
(LOT 2) LOT DRESS GOODS, 15c., 18c.
(LOT 3) LOT DRESS GOODS, 20c., 22c.
(LOT 4) LOT SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 20c.
(LOT 5) LOT FIGURED ALPACAS, 15c.
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS, YARD WIDE, 25c.; FRENCH ORGANDIES, SILK FIGURED, 25c.
CASE ENGLISH CALICOES, 20c.
CASE LINEN TOWELINGS, 10c., UP.
LOT SILK STRIPED POPLINS, 25c., 31c.
LOT SILK PLAID POPLINS, 25c., 28c., 31c.
LOT SILK FIGURED GRENADINES, 18c.
LOT RICH PLAID CHALLIES, 25c.
LOT RICH CHENE POPLINS, 25c., 31c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE.
LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED.
WHITE SHIRTING LINENS, 44c., 50c.
LOT FIGURED BRILLIANTS, 25c.
LARGE SIZE MARSEILLES QUILTS, $3 75.
LOT JACONET MUSLINS, 18c., 20c., 25c.
LOT BLEACHED LINEN TOWELS, 20c.
LOT CURTAIN MUSLINS CHEAP.
LARGE LOT OF NEEDLEWORK, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., FROM AUCTION.
LARGE LOT OF FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISSES FROM AUCTION.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
OPENING NEW STYLES IN BONNETS.
OPENING NEW STYLES IN HATS.
OPENING NEW STYLES IN BLOOMERS.
RIBBONS MARKED WAY DOWN.
VELVETS MARKED WAY DOWN.
OPENING NEW STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF HOSIERY.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
AUCTION LOTS CLOSING OUT.
3,000 PAIRS LADIES' REGULAR MADE HOSE, WET, 31½c.
5,000 PAIRS GENTS' REGULAR MADE HALF HOSE 25c., 37½c.
10,000 PAIRS WET HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
15,000 WET HALF-HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
OPENING LOTS OF LINENS, MUSLINS, TOWELS, DIAPERS, CRASH, &c., &c., FROM AUCTION.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 743 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS, and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

DOLLAR KID GLOVES, CLOSING AT 50 CENTS A PAIR,
At VALENTINE & CO'S, No. 12 4th-av.

SPRING BALMORALS, NEW AND RECHERCHE, EMBOSSED WHITE LINEN BALMORALS,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

DRESS GOODS, FINE STYLES, FOR 20 CENTS, 25 cents, 30 cents and 38 cents,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

GILBERT'S OPERA FLANNELS, 70 CENTS A YARD, FINE DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, 25 cts.
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

36 YARD PIECES ALPACA BRAIDS selling for $1 A PIECE,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

SPAR NECKLACES FOR $1. NEW LOT OPERA FANS,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

400 DOZEN LADIES' DOMESTIC RIBBED HOSE for 20 CENTS A PAIR,
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

27T BLUXOME'S.
SPRING STOCK
OPENING.
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS,
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway,
Between 25th and 26th-sts.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
FROM AUCTION.
POPLIN DELAINE entirely new at 85c., worth $1 25.
CRAPE EUGENIE and MOHAIR LUSTRES at 55c., worth $1.
And also a FULL ASSORTMENT of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
FRENCH PERCALES new designs.
FRENCH JACONETS new designs.
FRENCH ORGANDIES new designs.
N. B.—GREAT REDUCTION of PRICE on SILK GOODS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES in all colors at $3, worth $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GREATLY REDUCED.
PILLOW CASE, MUSLIN and LINEN, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4.
SHEETING, MUSLIN and LINEN, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
WHITE and COLORED MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LACE, NOTTINGHAM and MUSTIN CURLAINS.
PLAID JACONETS, NANSOOKS and
SWISS MUSLINS.
WHITE MARSEILLES AND PIQUES.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No. 1 Waverley-place.

CLOAKS—TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.

LEGRAIN will open for sale and inspection a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of LADIES OUTER GARMENTS, suitable for Spring wear, in JACKETS, SACQUES and BASQUINES; also Summer SILK BASQUES and CIRCULARS at reduced prices.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway and No 1 Waverley-place.

CARPETINGS.
Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Shades, and Curtain and Shade Fixtures of every kind at retail at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
A find assortment of fashionable dress goods, for Spring and Summer wear, at retail, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
FASHIONABLE SPRING DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT RETAIL, AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
RICH LYONS SILKS, FANCY AND PLAIN, AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
SPRING SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
SPRING EMBROIDERIES AND LACES AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just received from auction, and per late steamers, a splendid stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS; some great novelties and SPLENDID BARGAINS.

N. B.—100 pieces finest ENGLISH MOURNING PRINTS at 20c. per yard; COLORADA, EMPRESS and CRAPE CLOTH at $8 and $10 per dress. HANDSOME GOODS, and very serviceable.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at retail
MONDAY, March 26,
A splendid assortment of
PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
Broadway and 10th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
Just opened at THE LOWEST Gold rates.
Consisting of
Cluny, Point and Valenciennes Laces, Sets, &c., &c.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Veils and Barbes.
French and Scotch Embroidered Edgings and Insertions.
Embroidered Breakfast Sets and Collars.
Skirting Trimmings and Rufflings.
We also announce that we have
NOW READY FOR SALE,
A complete assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Garments, Boys' and Girls' Suits, Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Chemises, Night-gowns, &c., Mourning Robes, &c.
ALL OF WHICH WE ARE SELLING AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
SPRING RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
For Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets and Trimmings at
OLD PRICES.
Full lines of every fashionable color and shade from narrow to broadest widths. The largest stock to select from we have exhibited in ten years.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
MILLINERY BONNET SILKS, almost every color at 75c.; at $1; at $1 25; at $1 50 per yard.
All the prevailing colors and tints in Areophane Crapes and other materials for Bonnets, cheap.
Beautiful assortment of Millinery Laces, Malines, Illusions, &c., all under prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New Imported FRENCH FLOWERS, to-day.
Largest stock in this City to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT, contains the cheapest Black Silk Ribbon Velvets in this City.
Also Black Silk Velvets with White Edge, every width, at little over half regular prices!
Cheneal, every color.
Buttons, Ornaments, Sets, Gimps.
Cloak and Dress Trimmings in unusual variety, worthy inspection. Call. Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Ladies' kid gloves, 75c. per pair, $1 and $1 25 per pair.
Our warranted gloves are reduced from $1 80 to $1 50 per pair.
New designs in silk and thread gloves, cheap.
Full lines of long and short silk mits.
Hosiery in every style.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Embroideries from auction, cheap.
Linen handkerchiefs, both plain and hemstitched, under regular prices.
One hundred new styles in linen collars and cuffs.
Hair-nets, braided coils, &c.
Ladies' and gents' neck-ties, &c., &c., bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,
Straw goods, every style, shape and size.
We receive daily from auction and the various manufacturers everything desirable for ladies' and misses' wear, and sell them cheaper than any house in this City.
Our large straw rooms are crowded with novelties, among which will be found the Derby, Olive, Olive Roll, Lady Thorne, Dew-drop, Marguerite, Shephardess, Polka, Eva, Mellrose, &c. Also, full line of ladies' fancy bonnets, comprising French and English Gipsey, Derby, Association and Union Crown, &c.
Our assortment includes every description of manufactured and imported braid, to which we invite inspection.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You will find the largest and cheapest stock of ribbons, silks, flowers and straw goods in this City.
Observe:
No. 4 and 5 ribbons, 62½c. and 75c. the piece.
No. 12, all colors, $1 50.
Everything else in the same proportion.
Bonnet silks, 75c., 87½c. and $1 per yard. Cheap millinery laces. Over 500 cases of new straws open for inspection MONDAY.
Mark the address:
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.
Wholesale entrance, No. 66 Allen-st.
Second floor—Straw goods.
Third floor—Ribbons and millinery goods.
Fourth floor—Case goods only.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

INDIA CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS—SPRING importation now open, comprising shawls of the richest colorings and newest designs. J. RUSSELL,
No. 222 Wooster-st., third door from Amity.

DRY GOODS

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
AT GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
PAISLEY, FALE INDIA SHAWLS,
in White and Scarlet Centres.
OPEN CENTRE PARIS CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS,
in New Patterns and Colorings.
RICH PARIS CASHMERE BROCHE SHAWLS,
Square and Long.
FANCY BERLIN WOOL SHAWLS.
PLAIN BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS,
with Wool and Silk Fringes, Square and Long.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
We have now in stock, splendid value in
SHIRTING AND SHEETING LINENS,
BLEACHED, HALF-BLEACHED AND BROWN
TABLE DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, HUCKABUCKS AND TOWELS.
ALSO,
RUSSIA CRASHES, only 12½c.
10-4 LINEN DAMASKS at $1 25.
10-4 LOOM DAMASKS at 80c.
ALSO,
The best brands of Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Ticks, Prints, Ginghams, Flannels.
ALSO,
SPRING CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, VERY CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
We have now open a superb stock of
NEW AND CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
purchased during the week in the auction rooms, and from panic-stricken importers, in some instances 20 per cent. under the gold cost.
FANCY CHECKED LENOS, only 22c. per yard.
HAIR LINE MOHAIRS, only 25c. per yard.
CHENE POPLINES, only 31¼c., worth 56c.
DOUBLE FOLD PLAID MOHAIRS, only, 31¼c., worth 56c.
FOULARD POPLINS, very choice and wide, only 37½c.
CRETON POPLINS, white ground, only 50c., cost about 80c.
PURE MOHAIR POPLINS, polka spots, double fold, only 3s.
ALSO
MOURNING DRESS GOODS, Bombazines, Alpacas, Crapes, Barrotheas, Jamise, and Princess cloths, very cheap.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES,
AT
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
BRIGHT LUSTRE BLACK GRO' DE RHINES, at $1 25.
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, super quality, at $1 50.
HEAVY GRO' GRAIN SILKS, at $1 50, $1 75 and $2.
DOUBLE CHAIN GRO' GRAINS, at $2 25, $2 75 and $3.
WHITE EDGE GRO' DE PARIS, at $1 87½, $2 25 and $2 50.
FANCY PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, at $1, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50.
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, at $1 to $1 50.
PLAIN SILKS, all the new colors worn, from $1 50 to $2.
Having purchased largely during the recent depressed state of the market, in many instances, at less than the gold cost, we are prepared to offer very decided bargains.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

MOURNING BONNETS.
A very large and handsome stock of SPRING STYLES in every variety, now open for inspection. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTH, BUSHIRE AND SPANISH CRAPES, CRAPE MARETZ, CHALLI CLOTH, TAMARTINES, GRENADINES AND GRENADINE BAREGES, FLORENTINES AND ARGENTINES, CRAPE VEILS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, &c., at prices to suit the most economical.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!
THIS WEEK AT T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 8th-av., near 8th-st.,
RICH PARIS PLAID SILK
At 94 cents per yard;
Regular price, $1 50.
SPLENDID BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILK
At $1 50 per yard—very cheap.
Also, 3,000 yards very rich PLAIN SILKS,
In all the choice shades,
At $1 50 and $1 75 per yard.
Also, OIL-BOILED BLACK SILKS,
At $1 25 per yard.
These goods are 30 per cent.
BELOW THE MARKET VALUE.

LOW PRICES TRIUMPHANT.
Encouraged by the great success of the smash-down system of last week,
T. M. JAMES,
NO. 102 SIXTH-AV., NEAR 8TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
SIX CASES AMERICAN PRINTS, perfectly fast colors, at 12½ cents per yard, sold in other places at 20 cents.
FIVE CASES CHOICE ENGLISH DO., at 15 cents regular prices 25 cents per yard.
TWO CASES YARD WIDE REAL FRENCH DO., at 25 cents per yard, worth 45 cents.
4-4 WIDE STANDARD SHEETING at 25 cts. per yard.
YARD WIDE FINE SHIRTING MUSLIN, only 25 cents per yard, regular price 40 cents.
THIS CHANCE WILL REMAIN FOR ONE WEEK. IF NOT TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF BY EVERY ONE.
SPEAK NOT OF HIGH PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER AT RETAIL
A LARGE LOT OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET
AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YARD.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER YARD.
AXMINSTER WILTON VELVETS,
AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS,
AT LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW FANCY SILKS
and
SILK GRENADINES.
SPRING STYLES
just opened at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

BLACK ALPACAS—BLACK ALPACAS.
We offer a very superior make and finish, at 62½c., 75c., 87½c. and $1—PURE MOHAIR DEMI LUSTRE. Ladies requiring such goods should take a look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts., opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES TO LET—IN FOURTH story of the first-class marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, between Cortlandt and Liberty sts. Rent $500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.
Very desirable offices on the first floor, and the entire second and third floors of No. 7 Coenties-slip, suitable for merchants, bankers, or brokers. Apply to
WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND TWO acres of ground in Stratford, Conn., five minutes' walk from N. Y. and N. H. R.R. depot; good garden on the place. For terms call on or address R. H. WETMORE, No. 332 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A NEAT COUNtry house with a good garden attached; within five minutes' walk of depot; rent $250 per annum. Apply to A. BAXTER, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Lord, Newtown.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house No. 79 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT FURNISHED.—A large house of some 16 rooms, on the north shore of Long Island, 20 miles from New-York. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 48 Broadway, 21x71x110. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WAVERLEY-PLACE, near Broadway, a four-story brick house, 25x65, with two-story extension, containing 22 rooms. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park; rent $450. Inquire of J. HOOPER, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN WAVERLEY-place, near Broadway, a four-story brick house, 25x65, with two-story extension, containing 22 rooms. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light airy rooms, located near the ferry. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN 2D-AV., WITHIN THREE BLOCKS of Stuyvesant-square, a three-story house, eleven rooms; rent $2,000. Apply to H. W., No. 36 Dey-st., between 4 and 5½ o'clock P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE MODERN three-story dwelling-house, No. 28 East 18th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; to be seen from 11 to 1. Apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 34TH-st., near 5th-av., handsomely furnished, at reasonable rent; to a strictly private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-seat, with furniture, of the late John La Farge, at Glen Cove, Long Island. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WELL LOcated, to a strictly private family, who will board the owner's family of four adults for a liberal portion of the rent. Address MR. HOSKINS, Station F.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable corner property on William-st., below Wall-st.; well rented. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—BRICK HOUSE south side of 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; westerly one of five. Inquire of G. W. NOBLE, brick and coal yard, foot of 129th-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 45 Charlton-st.; slate roof, gas fixtures; if not sold by April 1, will be to rent. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

SIX FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET FOR the Summer; superb country residences for sale or to let, convenient to depot. Apply to DAVID REED, Land Agent, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the English basement house No. 49 West 19th-st.; has all the modern improvements and is in perfect order. For permits apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED house, with stabling, at Manchester, Vt. Apply to, or address T. W. WHITTEMORE, No. 579 Broadway.

TO LET—A STABLE, NO. 1 WEST 19TH-ST., near 5th-av., with accommodations for five horses. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR TO LET, FURNISHED, to a gentleman; fit for an office. Inquire at No. 86 4th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET
BY BENEDICT & CO.,
No. 32 Pine-st., between Nassau and William sts.

No. 173 Lexington-av., unfurnished	$2,000
No. 30 East 35th-st., unfurnished	$2,750
No. 254 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., unfurnished	$1,600
No. 40 9th-st., near 5th-av., unfurnished	$2,500
No. 22 9th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., unfurnished	$2,500
No. 12 Waverley Place, unfurnished	$4,000
No. 26 East 4th-st., unfurnished	$1,400
8th-st., near Broadway, 2d floor and basement, unfurnished	$1,500
St. Mark's Place, half house	$1,600
9th-st., near B'way, parlor and basement, business	$1,500
13th-st. West, Nos. 242, 246, 248, 250, each	$1,000
Gates-av., Brooklyn, unfurnished	$800
Elliott Place, Brooklyn, furnished, per month	$150
No. 121 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, furnished	$3,000
Oxford-st., Brooklyn, bet. Fulton and Atlantic avs., furnished	$2,000
35th-st. East, bet. Madison and Park avs., furnished, per month	$425
36th-st. East, between Lexington and 4th avs., furnished, per month	$300
14th-st. West, bet. 8th and 9th avs., furnished, per month	$300
No. 114 East 17th-st., furnished, per month	$225
No. 122 East 16th-st., furnished, per month	$275
No. 182 9th-av, near 23d-st., for boarders, furnished	$300
Lexington-av., corner 27th-st., furnished	$4,000
22d-st. East, bet. Broadway and 4th-av	$5,500
23d-st. West, bet. 7th and 8th avs., furnished	$5,500

Also several country residences.

The above houses can only be seen by permit from the agents. Full particulars of the same can be obtained at their office, No. 32 Pine-st. BENEDICT & CO.

TO LET—ON FORT LEE HILL, N. J., ABOUT one mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, the large and commodious dwelling house of the subscriber, containing 28 rooms, with garret and cellars; attached to the premises there can be included three acres of good land, with all requisite outhouse accommodation. Apply at No. 21 Barclay-st., No. 53 West 36th-st., or at the subscriber's residence, near the property advertised. HENRY JAS. ANDERSON.
Also, the cottage next but one, east of the above, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, garret, cellar, woodhouse, &c., with well-stocked garden grounds attached. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT OR LEASE for $500, situated on the south side of Long Island, at Mastic, in a beautiful location near the bay. This house was lately the country residence of a gentleman in New-York; is large and commodious; there are good barns, carriage-house and boat-house on the premises; the railroad depot is at Yaphank, 60 miles from New-York. For full particulars apply to J. G. FLOYD, Jr., No. 60 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT Lofts (3d and 4th floors) of the Marble Store (over Devlin & Co.,) corner Broadway and Warren-st., suitable for any importing business, or for a manufacturing or commission house. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 171 Broadway, New York, or No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN LOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., New York.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING TEN rooms, with fine kitchen adjoining, and all modern improvements, pleasantly situated, well shaded, with carriage-house and outbuildings, ample and convenient; a garden, well stocked with fruit-trees, and very desirable for a permanent residence; within ten minutes' walk of the West Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to LEVERICH & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AND furniture for sale; a large three-story and attic high-stoop house, in perfect order; all modern conveniences; the furniture amounts to about $3,000; thoroughly and handsomely furnished throughout; rent of house, $1,200; it would bring $2,000; will be sold only for cash, and will not be rented for boarders. Apply to JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park, on the Heights, two furnished and unfurnished brick houses, delightfully situated, of immediate access to ferry; hot and cold water, gas and all modern conveniences; gardens, lawn, wood land and stables, &c.; location healthy and view unsurpassed. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.
Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.
Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE beautiful place known as Elm Place, at Westport, Conn., two hours from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, to let for four or five months from June 1. Good stable on the premises, fine well of water, and splendid shade trees. Address MOSES W. WILSON, Esq., Westport, Conn.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, furnished, in excellent order, three miles from Norwalk, Conn.; 10 trains daily to Norwalk; 3 trains to station within 3 minutes' walk of the house; 10 rooms, stabling for 4 horses; garden and grounds in nice order; location very beautiful. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE, A large and first-class private boarding-house in West Bleecker-st., being very profitable; rent $2,200, with lease up to May, 1867; furniture and all the requisites for housekeeping must be purchased, and will be sold at a bargain; no agents need apply. Address, for three days, E. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES AT EDGEwater, on west bank of Hudson River, within 8 miles of New-York; easy of access, drive of 20 minutes via ferry at 42d-st., North River, and 45 minutes by steamboat from Spring-st.; 50 acres of land, fine woodland rambles, charming views, &c.; stables and bowling-alley. Applp to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, the house formerly occupied by Dr. Ostrander, situated near the Cliff House, and commanding a magnificent water view; large stable and bath-house, garden and shade, and about five acres of land. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, FURNISHED, OR to lease, country seat, near New Windsor, on the bank of the Hudson River, two miles South of Newburgh, with fine lawn, stable, ice-house, &c. Apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to B. W. BONNEY, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MONTclair, New-Jersey, a two-story and attic cottage, containing 8 rooms, together with half an acre of land, barn and carriage-house; rent $350; will be rented furnished, if desired. For further particulars apply to WM. H. BALDWIN, No. 128 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 7.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE FIVE-STORY marble front building, between Centre-st. and Broadway, known as No. 1 Reade-st. and No. 25 Chambers-st. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—AT KEYPORT, N. J., partly furnished, with farm of 20 acres; large house, barn, carriage-house; near landing; garden, apple and pear orchard, small fruit, fine shade trees. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THREE THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 242, 246, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to
ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO RENT—IN ASTORIA, A MOST DESIRABLE furnished cottage, in an unexceptionable location, for six months from May 1, to a small family; Harlem steamboat nine times a day to 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post-office, Astoria.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FOR ONE YEAR, on Broadway and 75th-st., a desirable three-story and basement brick house; gas and water; fine Summer or Winter residence; 6 lots of ground; rent $2,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SMALL AND PRETTILY FURNISHED brick cottage to rent, on West 24th-st.; one of the Chelsea-row; will be fully supplied with all that is necessary for a small family. Rent $1,000. J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN RYE, ONE hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad; house and location first-class; rent moderate. Apply, between 12 and 4 P. M., at No. 21 South-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT SOUTH Oyster Bay, L. I., thoroughly furnished; garden, ice-house, carriage-house, stables, &c. For particulars inquire of A. T. FINN, No. 47 Broadway.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET IN ALL parts of the City. Several entire buildings to be erected in Lispenard, Mercer, Howard and Broadway. D. D. ORRELL, Agent for owners, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, A FIRST-class three-story French roof house in 45th-st., near 5th-av.; rent $3,600. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 9 to 3.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT PERTH Amboy, New-Jersey, containing 10 rooms, 1½ hours from New-York. Address HOUSE, No. 77 East 14th-st., New-York.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT—A furnished cottage at Pittsfield, Mass., from May 1. Address G. C., Box No. 75 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF HOUSE No. 50 East 18th-st., suitable for a doctor's office. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 1,273 BROADWAY, corner of 32d-st., for a light business; dentistry preferred; rent $50 per month. Apply in the drug-store.

TO LET—AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, corner 12th-st., a large hall; also, the third floor, six rooms, 100 feet frontage, for business, lodges, &c.

OFFICES TO LET—FROM MAY 1, AT NO. 18 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man from the interior part of the State, where he can have the comforts of a home; location, south of Grand-st. and east of Hudson-st.; terms not to exceed $7 per week. Address FRANKLIN, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—COMfortable but plain accommodations wanted for a gentleman, wife and daughter, a young lady, near a railroad route in the eastern suburbs; Fulton, DeKalb or Myrtle-av. cars; parlor and two rooms, or, if with small family, general parlor would answer; would furnish rooms if preferred. Address T. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

ALBION HOTEL, NO. 535 HUDSON-ST.—Rooms in suits or single; accommodations for families contemplating boarding, on reasonable terms.
T. LAMBERT, Proprietor.

BOARD.—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to let, with board, No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J., ten minutes' walk to Chestnut or Market-st. depots. No children taken. Good reference required.

ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN—With or without board, in a private family, on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Box No. 2,112 Post-office.

A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a pleasant location in Jersey City by addressing ALPHA, Jersey City Post Office.

A FEW LARGE ROOMS TO LET TO gentlemen with board, at No. 85 East 4th-st. Reference required. No moving in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.; dinner at 6.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A DESIRAble City residence, a valuable property in Newark: large brick house, half an acre of ground. Price $20,000. Address Box No. 2,620 Post-office, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON BROADWAY, WILLIAM-ST. AND WASHINGTON-PLACE AT AUCTION—SALE IN PARTITION.
Will be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the very valuable lot of land, with the first-class marble store thereon, situated at the northeast corner of Broadway and White-st., known as Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, running through to Courtland-alley. The lot is 31 feet wide, front and rear, and 175 feet 11 inches deep.
Also, the valuable property No. 37 William-st., between Wall-st. and Exchange-place; lot 26 feet 5 inches front, 18 feet 4 inches in rear, and 90 feet 2 inches deep.
Also, the valuable property situated at the southeast corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., known as Julien's Hotel; lot 100 feet on Washington-place, and 49 feet and 9 inches on Mercer-st.
For particulars and maps apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.
Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at
COMBES & NIX'S,
No. 389 West Washington Market,
Between Fulton and Dey sts.
Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place.
Apply as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING and grounds belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and smaller fruits, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the town, and having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given April 1, 1866. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. B. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT ON Staten Island; twenty-five acres, full ocean view, two good houses, ice-house filled, (100 tons) all necessary outbuildings, land, fences and buildings in perfect order, within three minutes' walk of railroad depot; ten trains a day to and from New-York, time one hour; several churches, post-office, &c., &c., within fifteen minutes' walk. Household furniture, stock and every tool required on the farm, will be sold with it, if applied for soon. Also, a farm of thirteen acres, with cottage and good outbuildings, adjoining the above. The above property is well known as one of the most beautiful and convenient locations on Staten Island. Apply between 10 and 2, at No. 23 William-st., Room No. 20.

COUNTRY SEATS AT PELHAM FOR SALE.—A large stone mansion, with 24 acres of ground; the house is substantially built, with all modern improvements, is near the railroad depot, free from every kind of nuisance; perfectly healthy; will be sold with the furniture if desired. Also, on same estate, a roomy and pleasant Gothic cottage, with about four acres of ground. Also, a new frame house with 10 or more acres. Also, a very pretty cottage, with about 2 acres and stable. The above property is within one hour's ride of City, by New-Haven Railroad, and every way desirable for parties doing business in the City. For permits to view, apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FORmerly occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New-York. The premises contain about 78 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard, and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain, and the mountain ranges to the East, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FOR A TERM of years, an elegant country residence, completely furnished, at Fishkill on the Hudson; beautifully situated on the banks of the river; 65 acres, highly cultivated; fruit of every variety in the greatest abundance; mansion large and modern; replete with every convenience, gas, water, &c. Extensive stables. Views unsurpassed; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—A MOST COMplete and beautiful residence on high ground, commanding fine inland and water view; a few minutes' walk from depot. House three stories, contains 12 rooms beside bathroom and pantries; gas and water throughout; 1½ acres land tastefully planted; shade trees and abundance of fruit. Furniture of the best description will be sold with the house, if desired. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FARM OF FORTY or 20 acres, at Jamaica, L. I., only 9 miles from New-York; buildings new and in good order; land in the very best condition.

Also, a country seat, corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avenues, 38x32, two stories, and an 18 foot on the rear, in perfect order.
Inquire of E. W. VAN VOORHIS,
No. 103 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PLEASANTville, Westchester County, N. Y., an elegant cottage, containing 12 rooms, neatly furnished, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot, on the Harlem Railroad, 33 miles from New-York; five acres of land, abundance of choice fruit, stable, outbuildings, &c.; price $8,000; rent for one year, furnished, $1,200. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and no waste land; dwelling in perfect order, with every convenience; good farm-house and extensive outbuildings, such as barn, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c.; view, both river and inland unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, TWO MILES from Railroad Station, a fine farm of 320 acres, 160 acres under cultivation, well watered, with a good frame house containing twelve rooms, barns and other outbuildings; also two small farm houses. The land is advantageously situated, and has many fine building sites for country residences. For particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated on the bank of the Passaic River, opposite Newark. The house contains 16 rooms, and is conveniently arranged; large garden with choice fruit; fine stable, ice-house, eight minutes' walk from two depots; 70 trains daily; half-hour to New-York. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st. or No. 238 High-st., Newark, N. J.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURCHASE a first-class residence, with stable, will do well to examine No. 2 2d-place, corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn; house 34 feet 8 inches wide, (double,) in perfect order; has every convenience; is open and can be seen any time in day; not occupied. For price, which is reasonable, and terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

DOUBLE HOUSE AND STABLE FOR sale at a bargain, in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe, located on 14th-st., near the Palace Garden, &c.; house 37 feet wide; in perfect order, with all the modern improvements; stable on the rear of the lot; lot 125 feet deep. For full particulars and price, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 78 10th-st., four doors east of 5th-av. House is 25 feet wide, has ten bedrooms, ample closets, three bathing-rooms, hot and cold water on every floor, gas, furnace, &c.; price $25,000; part may remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 80 Wall-st., Room No. 4, or of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM OF 38 ACRES FOR SALE ON Staten Island, three minutes' walk from Huguenot Station, commanding a splendid view of Prince's Bay; good soil and abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house with 7 rooms, barn and other outbuildings. Inquire of J. C. MILLER, No. 2 South-st., or of D. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone houses, plain brown-stone columns around doors; new brown-stone handrails and bannisters; built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone house and lot on the north side of 36th-st., near Park-av.; house 25x65; lot 25x100; house built by days' work, with every modern improvement; ready for occupancy on 1st May. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEATS ON THE HUDSON—At Yonkers, Tarrytown, Catskill, Sing Sing, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Fishkill, &c.; also several in New-Jersey, some in Connecticut, and on Long Island; also several valuable farms. Inquire of
THOS. L. McCAULIS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HIGH BRIDGE, with immediate possession, a large, first-class house, with nine acres of land, coach-house, graperies, greenhouse and all out-buildings suitable for a gentleman's residence. Also, to let, a small cottage, near High Bridge, Westchester County. Inquire of
R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—70 acres, one hour and a half from the City, well stocked with all varieties of fruits. House has hot and cold water, bath room, &c., fine water front, views unsurpassed. Stock and furniture for sale with the place. Address B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

J. BISHOP'S FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J., FOR SALE—Suitable for cotton, woolen or iron manufacturing; 120 feet on State-st. and 220 feet on Sheffield-st.; brick, three and four stories high, with 35 horse power, belting, shafting, &c.; now running in good order. Inquire of EDWARD A. JEE, No. 49 William-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the northwest corner of Fulton and Gold-sts., known as No. 81 Fulton-st. and No. 55 Gold-st.
For further particulars, apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$11,000.—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL gothic house, in the village of Nyack, beautifully finished, containing 10 rooms; 1¼ acres of ground. Inquire of J. V. ONDERDONK, on the premises.

ONE HOUR FROM CITY—ON STATEN Island—For sale, 20 acres; mansion 50x50, extension 30x40, lodge 20x30; magnificent park, splendid views, perfectly healthy. Immediate possession. Terms favorable. T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE.—THIRTY lots on Bainbridge-st., Fulton and Atlantic-avs., at private sale, by J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, otherwise at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, on THURSDAY, March 29, at No. 111 Broadway.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING NO. 34 WEST 46th-st. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway,
Offer for sale the following described first-class houses and lots:
On Madison-av., corner, extra size 4-story brown stone.
On Madison-av., between 40th and 41st-sts.
On 21st-st., near Broadway.
On 22d-st., near 8th-av.
On 23d-st., near 7th-av.
On 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 26th-st., west of 6th-av.
On 27th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
On 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
On 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On 34th-st., near 8th-av.
On 35th-st., near 5th-av.
On 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 41st-st., near 5th-av.
On 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
On 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
On 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes; plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c. Also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-house, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to
J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.,
or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN Newark, N. J., situated in South Broad-st., opposite the new park in the suburbs of the city, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station; the house is in the midst of a beautiful garden filled with the choicest flowers and fruit trees; has a good basement and kitchen, with store-room, washhouse, &c.; two handsome parlors divided by folding doors; six bedrooms and bathroom; spacious hall, complete with handsome gas fixtures; also a good stable and carriage-house. Rent $1,000 per annum; possession 1st of May. Apply to KING & BOND, Real Estate Agents, No. 286 Broad st., Newark.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 28 ACRES SITUATED ON South Orange-av., 2½ miles from Broad-st., Newark, and 1 mile from Morris and Essex Railroad depot, Orange, N. J.; land is in a superior state of cultivation, and well watered by spring brooks; small house (4 rooms) outbuildings large and new, large garden, well stocked with fruit and berries. The above is handsomely located, and for sale with or without the stock, products and implements, upon easy terms. Newark and South Orange Railroad runs by the place, to be built this Summer. Address DEMAREST, BALL & CO., Wholesale and Retail Saddlery, No. 57 Reade-st., New-York, or DANIEL DEMAREST, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 170 OR 180 ACRES, SITUated about one mile from railroad depot in Passaic, N. J., and two miles from Paterson, on the Paterson and Hoboken Plank-road; the land is in a good state of cultivation, well diversified for farming, and considerable good land very heavily timbered; large house and outbuildings; plenty of fruit of various kinds; this is an opportunity seldom offered, being one of the best farms in Passaic County, and within 45 minutes of New-York by the N. Y. and E. R. R.; sold only to close an estate. Address JOHN D. MERSELIS, Paterson, N. J., or N. J. DEMAREST, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT IN the town of Pelham, Westchester County, the residence of the late Hon. John Hunter, known as Hunter's Island, containing about 280 acres of land, and there is an elegant stone mansion with wings, greenhouse, grapery, stone stable, lodge, &c. The property will be sold in parcels if desired, or the house and 10 acres will be rented for a first-class hotel for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE, BEAUTIfully located three-quarters of a mile northeast of the village of Saratoga, and in close proximity to the "Excelsior Rock" Spring, affording a delightful resort for families. Prices—Mansion house and buildings, with 10 acres, $6,000; with 20 acres, $8,000; with 40 acres, $10,000. For information inquire of W. D. FORSTER, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

VALUABLE VACANT PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, the plot of ground, on the corner of Water and Washington sts., Brooklyn, 62x100. For a factory, machine-shop, foundry or similar business, the location is unsurpassed. Also, the excellent frame dwelling-house, No. 139 Washington-st., Brooklyn, near Sands-st. The location is good. Lot 30x100. B. G. HITCHINGS, Executor, No. 51 William-st., N. Y.

PLAINFIELD—FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRable farm, 35¼ acres, located on a good road, 12 minutes' drive to the depot; rich loam soil; bounded by a large pond; good fishing and boating; fine stream of spring water running through the land; house two-story and attic, containing nine rooms, all in perfect order; barn and other outbuildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Price $9,000. For further particulars apply to Mr. MARSH, Room No. 6, No. 200 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

MILL PROPERTY AND FACTORY SITE FOR SALE.—A flour mill and plaster mill doing a first-rate business both custom and merchant, nearly new, at Washingtonville, forty feet from depot on Newburgh branch of Erie Railway; one of the best mill properties in Orange County, N. Y., eleven miles from Newburgh; factory site adjoining the switch; also, house and some land. Post-office, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y. DAVID WRIGHT.

A VERY CONVENIENT FIRST-CLASS residence for sale in an excellent neighborhood, at a moderate price, No. 20 2d-place, Brooklyn; house is 34 feet wide, three stories; has parlor, dining and reception room on one floor; in good order; not occupied; can be seen any time; keys next door. For further particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—From 12 to 67½ acres, at Peekskill on the Hudson; house large and convenient; large carriage-house, stables and barn, in good order; four orchards; five springs of water. Also, villa site. Beautiful view of Hudson River. Call or address JAMES H. JACOBS, Peekskill Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT BULL'S FERRY, N. J.—A very desirable residence, comprising three acres, large frame dwelling, gate-house, wagon-house and stable; fruit trees and shrubbery in variety; situated on the heights, overlooking the Hudson River, and a fine view of New-York City, Central Park, &c. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—IN ORANGE, N. J., AS the owner is traveling, a very desirable house, containing 14 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c.; fine grounds; shade and fruit trees in abundance; house in complete order. For terms, &c., inquire of GEORGE M. TRACY, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Near Newark, N. J., just beyond the city line, on Irvington Horse Railroad; lot 100 by 200, house 44 by 40, 15 rooms, lighted with gas, fine view, good neighborhood, within 15 minutes' walk of New-Jersey Railroad depot; horse cars pass the door; price $12,000. Apply to A. Q. K., No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE neat three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway, a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price $5,000 each. Possession May 1.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, 2½ miles from Newark, N. J.; one with 7, and the other has 14 rooms; high tower, bath-room, fountain in garden; buildings and grounds ample; extensive view; very healthy; one or twenty acres of land. Apply A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. JACKSON, IN BROOKlyn, five new first-class brown-stone houses, with all the modern improvements, 11, 12 and 14 rooms; prices low and terms easy. Inquire on the premises on Carleton-av. and Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, between Myrtle-av. and DeKalb-av.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE AND LOT, with store fitted up for a grocery; in a fine location; house frame, filled in with brick, sliding doors, marble mantels, water and gas; title perfect; no incumbrance. Price $5,000; part can remain. Apply on the premises. Classon-av., corner of Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ASToria, L. I.; dwelling-house, barn, &c., with five acres of land; good garden with plenty of fruit. Pleasantly situated; convenient to the city; half a mile from steamboat landing and ferry. For particulars inquire of CHAS. DE BEVOISE, No. 50 Vesey-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS for a chair manufactory in the State; six hours from New-York on Erie Railroad; maple and beach can be had in inexhaustible quantities for about the price of cutting and hauling. Inquire of HOYT BROTHER, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST. NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story and chateau-roof, four-story, brown-stone high-stoop house; moderate size; recently and thoroughly built; handsomely finished, walnut; all modern improvements. Address R. R. B., Post-office, Box No. 2,904.

FOR SALE—PRICE $18,000; HOUSE AND LOT No. 349 West 22d-st.; house 22 feet 6 inches by 44 feet deep, with large piazza in the rear; lot one-half the block. For particulars and permits to see the house, inquire at OWENS & BROPHY'S paint shop, corner University-place and 11th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN PLOTS OR SEPARATELY, fine deep water front, 105th-st., East River. Nine lots, 104th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Splendid building lots 106th-st. and 1st-av.; croton in street. JAMES M. BOYD, No. 239 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS brown-stone dwelling house, high basement, in splendid order, with all modern improvements. For terms and permits apply to EDMUND YENNI, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—Places in and around Stamford Village, varying in price from $3,000 to $30,000. A few places to let, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST PART OF LEXINGton-av., below 34th-st., a very desirable and first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22 by 55 feet, and in complete order throughout. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

STABLE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS STAble for sale in 18th-st.; stalls for eight horses, and spacious carriage room; coachman's and groom's room, &c. Price $14,000. To be seen from 8 to 2 o'clock by permit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner store, No. 432 Water-st., suitable for a hotel. Apply to FRANCIS D. FOWLER, Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone house, four stories, high-stoop; size, 24x50; lot, 100; with the furniture if desired; located in 30th-st., near 4th-av. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, 102 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE AT IRVINGton, near depot; one acre, with barn, fruit, fine river view, &c.; possession at short notice. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—TWO DELIGHTfully located places, near depot, churches and schools, at $7,500 and $12,000. Apply to SANGER, 35 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST AND third brick cottage in West 69th-st., near 10th-av. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.
P. C. BULKLEY will sell on SATURDAY, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the farm belonging to the estate of the late John H. Finley, situated upon the King-st. Road, 1½ miles north of Port Chester Depot, Westchester County. The farm has been divided into four plots of about 15 acres each, upon one of which is a substantial frame dwelling containing fourteen rooms; barn, carriage-house, granary, &c. The other three plots are handsome building sites. Maps can be obtained at No. 43 Wall-st., or of J. W. FINLEY, Esq., Port Chester, or of WILLIAM CRAFT, Esq., on the premises. If the 31st should be stormy the sale will be the next fair day.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The undersigned offer for sale or to let a commodious and first-class residence, on Hudson Terrace, at Newburgh, N. Y., commanding an extensive view of Newburgh Bay and the adjacent Highlands, including West Point, Storm King, &c., &c. The house is of brick and stone, was designed by Calvert Vaux, architect, and by days' work erected under his direction; contains twenty-two rooms, fitted with every desirable convenience; the yard contains a variety of choice fruit trees and flowers. Price, $25,000; terms of payment easy. The above property, if not sold before the middle of April next, will be rented, with abundant and elegant furniture, for the ensuing year from 1st May next, to a good tenant. For particulars address or inquire of HASBROUCKS & TAYLOR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS JUST sold his house expecting to leave for Europe next month, desires also to sell his furniture, new and elegant, made to order by the best City makers. The purchaser of the house being abundantly supplied the entire furniture will be disposed of if wanted. The chandeliers are real bronze, and with the pier glass, &c., were made expressly for a first-class house; cost all of $7,000, but will be sold for cash for about $5,000; most of the things have been finished and put into the house recently; no furniture dealers need reply. Address R. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, NEW-JERsey, with immediate possession, furnished or unfurnished, the desirable residence of late Aaron Peck; 13 rooms, bath-room, water-closet, and modern conveniences, piazzas all around, commodious outbuildings, stabling for eight horses, fruits of all kinds, large garden and lawn, inclosed with arbor vitae hedges, in all about 7 acres in fine condition; three minutes' walk from Grove-st. station; horse cars pass the door every 15 minutes. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BIRMINGHAM, CONN., THE valuable property late the residence of Henry Atwater, deceased. There is a modern, elegantly-built dwelling-house, complete, with stable and grounds, tastefully ornamented with shrubbery, a fine garden, stocked with grapes and fruit trees. It is centrally located, and a most desirable investment, and is the most valuable business site in the village. For terms, which are low, apply to W. S. CHARNLEY, or CHAS. ATWATER, New-Haven; or THOMAS ELMES, Birmingham.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—IN WILliamsburgh, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, 22 feet 4 inches wide, 40 feet deep, lot 100 feet; newly furnished and painted this Spring, and in thorough good order from top to bottom; has all the modern improvements. Price, $15,000; part can remain on mortgage. Location, Rodney-st., near Bedford-av. Premises can be seen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., by card from D. ALLEN, No. 65 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 5th-av., a large four-story high-stoop house, 25 feet wide, 60 feet deep and extension; all modern improvements; built in best manner for the owner's own occupancy, with independent walls, &c.; house in good order; has one of the best of sub-cellars; price $35,000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

$2,200.—NINE ACRES AND SMALL barn, two houses, 16 rooms, new and in first-rate order; the other two rooms and more to finish; good land and neighborhood, not stony, 2½ miles of railroads at Spring Valley, Rockland County, 30 from New-York; must sell; owner leaves the State this week; price $2,200, $900 mortgage. F. J. BEAN, 113 John-st., 9 to 4.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DEsirable piece of property in Brooklyn; cottage house three-story and extension; 2 full lots; situated on DeKalb-av., between Marcy and Tompkins, fashionable neighborhood; shade trees, grapevine, &c., &c.; residence of a gentleman lately deceased; price only $7,000. Inquire for Mrs. W. H. TIBBALS.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO BE SOLD AT PUBlic auction, upon the premises, the valuable residence of Capt. Erastus H. Booth, a little west of Greenport, Long Island, being a double two-story dwelling-house and 20 acres of good tillable land, with barn, carriage-shed and granary, picket fence, &c. Sale positive, on FRIDAY, 29th of March, at 4 P. M. E. H. BOOTH.

$10,500.—FOR SALE IN 21ST-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., a good 3-story high stoop brick house; basement and under cellar, modern improvements, and in good order; possession before the 1st of May; house 20x40; lot 109 ft. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

A MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK high-stoop house for sale, with all modern improvements and in good order: house 20 by 50; lot 20 by 103; price $11,000, including carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, heater, parlor curtains, &c. Apply on the premises No. 183 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, a first-class hotel and boarding-house, furnished throughout; large stables; near the depot, about 25 miles from this City; will be sold at a bargain; terms easy; immediate possession given. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 87 Nassau-st.

A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE FARM AND residence in Connecticut, near Stamford, for sale; containing 90 to 100 acres, with choice fruit, and water good; 2-story house, barns and out-houses all in order; view of the sound. All stock and farming utensils at a bargain. Particulars with A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PLEASANT SUMMER home; large house and barn, about eight acres of garden land, fruits, &c., in Fairfield, Conn., in view of the Sound. Inquire of CHAS. WAKELEY, Post-office, Fairfield, near the depot. Sold in April.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FIVE MINutes from depot, a new cottage house, 11 rooms, gas, furnace, &c., in excellent order; garden, stable and carriage-house; plenty shade; location healthy; price $6,500. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE AN estate, the house and lot No. 294 West 19th-st.; lot 25 feet wide, house 21 feet; high stoop, modern conveniences; price $7,000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

WOOD HAVEN SUMMER HOUSES FOR sale by John R. Pitkin; 3 lots each. Possession the 1st of April. Price $2,600 each; 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the said Pitkin's residence at Wood Haven, near the railroad depot.

JAMAICA—FOR SALE, A TWO-STORY AND basement house, in Jamaica, L. I. Lot well fenced and well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to HALL & CORNISH, No. 256 South-st.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-class two-story and attic brick double-house, with all modern improvements, stable and four lots of ground, between Gates and Greene avs. Apply to FRED. CONDIT, No. 11 Front-st., N. Y.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FOR SALE—FIVE minutes distance from the depot, a new, modern-built house, fourteen rooms, with nearly two acres of land, situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Inquire at the depot, Greenwich; or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—A fine country seat or farm on the Passaic River, New-Jersey, 10 miles from New-York. Apply at the Tontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR PATERSON, N. J., A NEAT country place, cottage, barn, 1¼ acres, well cultivated, plenty of fruit, good water, &c.; will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply to BENEDICT & CO., No. 32 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—$1,000 DOWN WILL PURCHASE a substantial two-story brick house and lot, basement and under-cellar, on 90th-st., near Avenue A. Inquire at BIDWELL'S, No. 254 Pearl-st.

THE NEAT AND NEARLY NEW COTTAGE house, No. 80 112th-st., near 2d-av.; nine rooms, good under-cellar, &c.; price $3,500. Apply to CHAS. MOTT, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

WESTERN LANDS.—30,000 ACRES GOOD farming lands in Iowa; also, 5,000 acres in Nebraska; good locations; for sale by GEO. B. SARGENT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 48.

ORANGE—MONTCLAIR, BLOOMFIELD, COUNtry residences for sale or to let, at prices to suit all parties. F. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, CONTAINING six rooms, cellar, &c., in perfect order, with half an acre of garden, fruit, &c., near Paterson, N. J. Price $1,200. Address K. FIX, Box No. 63, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 107 West 20th-st., with modern improvements and in good order. Apply to C. B. BOSTWICK, No. 70 Broadway.

NOW READ MINE.—IF YOU WISH TO purchase a country seat, with a house, combining city conveniences with country luxuries, pure air, health and comfort, inquire of W. DAVIDSON, 488 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE at Yorkville; location excellent. For permit apply to C. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A LIGHT MANUfacturing business, four or five large lofts, size about 50x100; must be well lighted, with ceilings eight to twelve feet high; east side, up town, preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 5,943, giving description, location, and when possession.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, ONE SUITABLE FOR a Doctor's office, furnished and board desired, to be located within the limits of 18th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. H. D., Irving House, 12th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED Lodge-room, to be used by a literary society on Friday evenings. Address, stating terms, &c., TREASURER, No. 66 West 12th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A cottage containing 8 to 10 rooms, within one hour of New-York by rail or boat. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN A GOOD LOcation, between 4th and 8th avs., below 42d-st; family small. Address E. P. FOX, No. 40 Park-row, with terms and location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—First-class board, and the accommodations of a new and elegant country mansion, provided with all the modern improvements of gas, hydrant water, bathrooms, &c., &c., and delightfully situated within ten minutes' walk of the depot, can be had for a season of eleven weeks from the 21st of June. Price of board, from $15 to $20 per week. Address FEMALE INSTITUTE, Morristown, N. J.
References—James Buell, and Cyrus A. Smith, Importers' and Traders' Bank; E. J. Blake, Mercantile Bank; Joseph P. Baker, No. 309 Canal-st.; C. A. Bulkley, No. 28 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FIVE adults, three children, youngest 6 years, and three servant maids, desire board for the Summer, within two hours' ride of the City by boat or rail; airy rooms and good table indispensable; no other boarders taken; East bank of the Hudson preferred; would take a furnished cottage if suitable. Address D. V. P., Box No. 1,016 Post-office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Morristown, N. J., can be had for two gentleman and their wives, or for a family of four or five. For particulars, call at No. 37 Fulton-st., N. Y., Room No. 2, from 12 to 2.

A PARTY OF SIX ADULTS REQUIRE country board from May to October; location must be desirable, well-shaded, healthy and within an hour of the City. Address, with terms and particulars, S., Box No. 900 Post-office.

SEVERAL GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with genteel board in a large house very convenient to the City. Address HOME, Box No. 2,562 New-York Post-office

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Edwin Booth as RUY BLAS and as PETRUCHIO, in Shakespeare's comedy of Catharine and Petruchio.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, E. Lamb, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOMBEY AND SON. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Holston, Norton, John Sefton, B. T. Ringgold, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss M. Barrett and Miss Clark.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE and CINDERELLA E LA COMARE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, at 8 o'clock, THE CHIMNEY CORNER and the CONJUGAL LESSON. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, Tom. Owens, F. J. Evans, W. H. Hamblin, E. Eberle, Mrs. A. Hind, Miss J. Tyson.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA; THE MYSTERIOUS SPINX, and CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HUNSLOW HEATH.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT, and "THEN, YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 8, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, in his great original TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP, and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE ELEPHANT HUNKEE-DOREE, TAMING A BUTTERFLY, THAT'S MY SISTER, SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR, &c., &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, RICHELIEU.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. John Roberts, the champion of England, and John Deary, champion of America, together with others, will participate in a GRAND EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
THIS EVENING, March 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Certain persons residing in the so-called Confederate States during the rebellion, and who had a domicil in said State before the civil war and during its continuance, now come and demand of the Government balances which they allege were due and payable to them, before said civil war began; but the second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that they are not lawfully entitled to the payment of these balances. The laws of nations, the laws of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court, he says, justify that opinion.

The railroad bridge across the Cumberland River, at Clarksville, has been completed. Trains will immediately run through to the Tennessee River. There is now but one gap between this city and Memphis, which will be filled in a short time.

R. H. DURFEE was arrested in the West Virginia oil regions last week and taken to Grand Rapids, Michigan, charged with the murder of HARRIET BELLDON, near that place, on the 24th of last October.

The name of the murderer and suicide who killed his wife and himself at Lake Station, Ind., on Wednesday night, was ROBERT MORLEY, an Englishman, who for four years past has resided in St. Louis, in the occupation of a miller.

The snow-storm in Canada last Wednesday was the most severe for years. The entire month of March has been unusually stormy all over the Northern and Eastern States and Provinces.

The ship *Columbus* arrived at Boston on Saturday after a passage of ninety-seven days from Liverpool. Voyages from Boston to San Francisco, around Cape Horn, have been made in less time.

Mrs. HARRIS, wife of Gen. THOMAS A. HARRIS, and youngest daughter of Commodore DAVID PORTER, died at Richmond on Friday.

The special census of Nebraska taken last year showed a population of 40,000, and it is now believed to be 50,000.

Two children in Chicago have been poisoned by putting a card photograph in their mouths. One has died, the other is very low.

IGNATIUS BUCHANAN, who butchered his wife with an ax at Indianapolis, several months ago, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LOCAL NEWS.

The profits made by the National Bank Note Company of this City have been the subject of investigation in the Special Term of the Supreme Court for several weeks past. The case is entitled FRANCIS B. CARPENTER, Administrator of LLOYD GLOVER, deceased, *vs.* GEORGE H. DANFORTH and JAMES A. WILLIAMSON. The latter has no real interest in the event of the suit. GLOVER, one of the originators of the Company, died suddenly away from home in August, 1862, owning at the time of his demise 136 shares of the stock of the Company, the par value of which was $50. CARPENTER, the plaintiff, was appointed executor of his estate. Deceased left no widow, but two children, aged 11 and 9 years. These shares were their only inheritance. It is alleged that DANFORTH, an officer of the Company, in the latter part of the year 1862, through fraud, concealment and false representations, induced CARPENTER, the administrator, to part with the 136 shares for $60 each, the par value being $50. That within five months after the Company declared two dividends out of the accumulated surplus earnings, amounting in all to 310 per cent.; that within a year after they paid another large dividend; that, at all events, the two children of GLOVER have been defrauded out of $34,680, and that the 136 shares are worth to-day $100,000. The action is brought on the equity side of the Court for a recision of the sale of the stock on the ground of fraud. Fifteen days were occupied in taking the testimony before Justice SUTHERLAND at Special Term. The case was summed up Saturday from 9½ A. M. to 5½ P. M. Ex-Judge WOODRUFF, for the plaintiff; WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., for defendants. The Court reserved its decision.

A motion was made in the Supreme Court Chambers on Saturday, before Justice G. G. BARNARD, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the matter of extending and widening Ann and Fulton streets. The Justice took the papers and reserved his decision. The names of the proposed Commissioners are JOHN H. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-street; ROBERT MARKEE, No. 24 Beaver-street; and EMANUEL B. HART, of Seventh-avenue. These men were nominated on the part of the Mayor and Common Council of the City, and indorsed by the Corporation Counsel.

The Rev. Drs. STORRS and THRALL addressed a large congregation yesterday afternoon in the Rev. Dr. EELL's church, Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, the occasion being a meeting of the Christian Union Association. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, President of the Association, who was expected to preside, was too feeble to attend, and his place was therefore taken by the Rev. Dr. EELLS.

Religious services were held at the New-York Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, yesterday afternoon, preparatory to the final closing of the institution, after its successful career during the war. Rev. Drs. GALLAGHER, PORTER and WARDLE, of the Episcopal, Dutch Reformed and Methodist Churches, delivered short addresses, and a brief summary of the operations of the Depot during the past year was read by Rev. Dr. STRONG, who conducted the exercises. There was a large attendance of those interested in the Home.

The conference of the Christian Union, advertised to be held yesterday in Dr. ARMITAGE's (Baptist) church in Forty-sixth-street, did not take place. A letter was read from Dr. VERMILYE stating that he had never promised to be present, but, on the contrary, had positively declined. A very large congregation had assembled, who were dismissed after listening to an explanation and address by Dr. ARMITAGE.

On Friday evening the residence of Mr. JOHN P. MOORE, No. 110 Madison-avenue, was entered by sneak thieves, and about $165,000 in railroad and United States Government bonds carried off. No arrests have as yet been made. A reward of $5,000 has been offered. The tin box was found yesterday morning in an alley way in rear of No. 81 West Twenty-seventh-street, containing a check belonging to Mr. MOORE.

Gold fell to 125 ₩ cent. on Saturday, and bills on London to 107@107¼. Money easy at 5 ₩ cent. to the Brokers, and the Stock Exchange steadier on the passage of the Funding Bill by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Connecticut Election.

President JOHNSON's approval of Mr. CLEVELAND's course in supporting his policy and Administration will, of course, be seized upon by the radicals as additional proof of his purpose to abandon the Union Party and join the Democrats. We do not so regard it. It only proves his adhesion to his friends instead of his enemies, and none who knew him could have doubted his determination upon this point.

The Union Convention in Connecticut adopted a platform upon which all Union men might have stood with fidelity to their principles and their party. Ignoring as of temporary and trifling consequence whatever differences may have arisen between the President and Congress, both were indorsed. The Convention thus declared its purpose to maintain the integrity of the party, and neither encourage nor permit rash counsels to rend it asunder. This wise and patriotic prudence ought to have been imitated by the candidates whom it put in nomination, and until the appearance of Mr. CLEVELAND's letter, we supposed it had been. Gen. HAWLEY and his friends are represented as having assured the President in Washington of their support. Mr. CLEVELAND's statement is directly the opposite of this. He asserts that Gen. HAWLEY "openly disapproves the veto and the 22d February speech, and declines to support the President's policy as opposed to the radical majority in Congress." Under such circumstances it could scarcely be expected that the President could regard a refusal to support Gen. HAWLEY as forfeiting the favor and support of his Administration.

We regret sincerely that Gen. HAWLEY should not have been content with the position and issue assigned him by the Union Convention which put him in nomination. He certainly was not authorized by its action to take an attitude of hostility to the President and his Administration, and in doing so he has converted the canvass into a personal contest rather than a party trial. It cannot be concealed that as it now stands the result is doubtful. But if not elected, Gen. HAWLEY will owe his defeat to his own rash action in making issues not authorized by the Union Party. The radicals in Congress and the country do not need so costly an experience to teach them that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by forcing extreme and unwarranted political issues upon the country, or by making war upon the Administration which they have placed in power. We hope the Union ticket will yet succeed in Connecticut, but it has certainly lost an element of strength and success from the course pursued by its candidate for Governor.

"Signs of the Times."

Those who hoped and expected that the readjustment of our great sectional difficulties would be easily effected, find themselves sorely disappointed. The expectation was, perhaps, an unreasonable one. And yet, after the people, the army and the navy so nobly performed their several duties, it seems hard that statesmen should fail to solve the far less difficult part of the problem. The people devoted their blood and treasure freely to their country. No such sacrifices are required from statesmen. They are called upon to sacrifice nothing but their prejudices and their ambitions. How far they are prepared to go in this line of duty we shall learn. So far the indications are not encouraging. The House of Representatives inaugurated, at the beginning, a Committee of Fifteen, which, in reference to all questions that relate to Reconstruction, has been supreme. Practically, the legislation of Congress has been controlled by fifteen of its members. Upon the edict of that Committee, States which, during the rebellion we all maintained could not get out of the Union, are held TO BE OUT, and the Congressional doors are closed against their Representatives, indiscriminately, without regard to the only constitutional question, viz., their eligibility. So that while Secessionists and Copperheads from Northern States take their seats unchallenged, loyal members from Tennessee are excluded. SAULSBURY, from Delaware, and DAVIS, from Kentucky, utter their secession ribaldries with impunity, while MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and JOHNSON, of Arkansas, are not permitted to serve their constituents or their country.

In the meantime, while this wrong is persisted in, those who perpetrate it are seeking to justify themselves by abusing and slandering the President. They charge him with *Tylerism*, though he has neither done or said anything to sustain the accusation. He says that he is carrying out the Policy of President LINCOLN, challenging his enemies to show any departure from that Policy. So far, then, there is no conflict of principle between the President and Congress, but such as grows out of the extreme views of Congress upon the question of negro suffrage. Disguise it as you will, this is the real cause of the difference between the President and Congress. It takes other forms, but it means *that*, and only that.

With JOHN TYLER, after the death of President HARRISON, the Whig Party split upon the United States Bank question. Our leaders, with Mr. CLAY at their head, were committed and devoted to the Bank, and forced that issue, as they had done in 1832. TYLER, a weak man, was driven into the Democratic Party. The result was alike disastrous and inglorious to both TYLER and the Whig Party.

Oblivious to the teachings of history, the Republican leaders are forming, under kindred circumstances, another fatal issue. Slavery attempted, through rebellion, to establish a slave confederacy. That reckless and wicked attempt resulted, most righteously, in the destruction of Slavery. And now for the millions of slaves suddenly enfranchised, though they are confessedly unable to provide even food and raiment for themselves, the Republican leaders demand universal suffrage. And this issue is forced upon the President and the people, just as the United States Bank issue was forced upon TYLER and the people in 1840.

Happily, however, President JOHNSON is a wiser and stronger man than JOHN TYLER, and instead of going over, as TYLER did, to those who opposed his election, ANDREW JOHNSON accepts the issue, but intends "to fight it out," as Gen. GRANT did, "on this line," with Union men and upon Union principles.

In our judgment the Republicans in and out of Congress who present universal negro suffrage as the paramount question in reconstructing the Federal Government, make the same mistake that our Whig leaders made in clinging to the Bank of the United States. The people are not prepared for it. Nor, what is more to the purpose, the negroes are not prepared for it.

But for the Negro Suffrage question, and ambitions connected with it, there would be no controversy between Congress and the President. Any and all other differences of opinion could and would have been amicably arranged by mutual concessions. But "unchastened ambition" is blind. It concedes nothing. And when allied to fanaticism, it becomes madly blind.

While, therefore, the President remains faithful to the principles which he boldly avowed at the commencement of the rebellion, and so faithfully maintained during the war, he may safely rely upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people for the support of his Administration.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The rumors from Washington gain strength that the President will veto the bill to secure an equality of civil rights to the freedmen of the South. We have hoped this result might be avoided. There is, however, as all know who have examined it, one feature of the bill open to the most serious objection.

The first section declares all inhabitants of every State entitled to an absolute equality of civil rights, and forbids the enactment of any law inflicting upon a negro other penalties for any crime than are prescribed for whites. This is unquestionably just and right. But the second section punishes with fine and imprisonment any Judge, Sheriff or other officer of a State Court, who shall, in obedience to any such State law, aid in inflicting such penalty. Such an enactment is equivalent to an absolute extinction of State authority, and will encounter the decided hostility of all who are not prepared to see the States swallowed up in a centralized and consolidated Government.

President JOHNSON is a man of strong and clear convictions in regard to all questions of government and political rights, and it is beginning to be generally understood that no consideration of personal convenience or of party expediency will induce him to swerve one hair's breadth from what he believes to be the line of duty and of right in regard to matters of legislation. Congress seems to have been trying experiments to test his firmness on these points. The result is likely to be decisive, if not satisfactory.

Telegraphic Communication with the Antilles.

A reference by one of our correspondents to the proposed charter of the International Telegraph Company, as a measure to establish a dangerous monopoly, has called forth several rejoinders. One eminent man, long associated in telegraphic enterprise, points out, in a communication now before us, that the only excuse for the exclusive privilege sought in behalf of the International Company, is that the Spanish Government has given an exclusive grant to one of its own subjects, who is now in treaty with British capitalists. If a good substantial company gets a charter from Congress it will enable them to make terms with the other Company, and the enterprise will be prosecuted. The measure is one of great importance, it is true, and ought to be carefully weighed in all its bearings. It may turn out that the only possible way of communicating with Europe will yet be opened up by this route.

It has been hinted that the American Telegraph Company is directly interested in this new enterprise. This, we are assured, is not the case. Incidentally, of course, it will greatly benefit that Company. But the American has not, we believe, interfered actively at all in its promotion.

Less danger of exorbitant charges, we take it, would arise from giving a fair and liberal charter to a body of American citizens, than by leaving the enterprise to fall under the control of a Hispano-British Company, over which our Government could exercise no authority. The foreign Company would charge just what they pleased, without let or hindrance. The measure has yet to be acted on in the House, and doubtless all these and other facts will be carefully weighed.

"JOHN RABUS, FROM GOTHA."—The following touching note was written by a disabled soldier of the Union Army (a German by birth,) upon committing suicide a few days ago in Philadelphia:

> I was a soldier in the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, U. S. A., and I got a disease (palsy) in the service, from the effects of which I was obliged to stop work; in consequence I applied for a pension from the United States Government. Not receiving any support from the Government, this is to inform my friends and acquaintances I have been obliged to kill myself. JOHN RABUS, from Gotha.

The case does not stand solitary. We have had one in this City and another in Brooklyn within a few weeks, in which two needy and disabled veteran soldiers, entitled to assistance from the Government, after applying for it and being harshly refused, went in despair and committed suicide. We have no record in the matter, but our impression is that we have seen mention in our exchanges, from different parts of the country, of not less than a dozen similar cases during the past Winter. In nearly every instance there have been connected with them complaints of harsh treatment in their efforts to obtain a hearing from the authorities. Those who know from observation, or from the illustrated papers, the cruel and disgraceful scenes that take place in this City on each of the stated occasions upon which the disabled veterans crowd up to the office to receive their little pensions, will have no difficulty in crediting the allegations. If there is any case in which official severity and rigidity should be relaxed, and considerations of humanity and services rendered should be taken into account, it should surely be in the case of those who have received honorable but disabling wounds in the war which restored our glorious Union. The country's indebtedness to them can never be repaid; but the people of the country would certainly like to see their officials give as prompt a recognition of this debt, as is given of the debt due to those who merely lent the Government their money. It was more criminal to repudiate the claim of poor "JOHN RABUS from Gotha," "a soldier in the Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, U. S. A.," than it would be to repudiate the bond of a millionaire who lent his whole fortune to the country in her hour of need. We think it would be well for our returned soldiers to organize an association for mutual relief in case of want, somewhat in the style of the St. Patrick's and St. Andrew's Societies in our midst. We are persuaded that there are many of this class in this City who have been in great want during the past Winter, and are still in want. Some of these disabled men, on one account or another, are not legally entitled to a pension; others who are entitled, cannot obtain it; others find the paltry sum but little assistance in such times as these. The "Soldier's Messenger Corps" is of some advantage; but many, like JOHN RABUS, for instance, are incapable of service in it. As a general thing, these men are too proud to beg, but this proves no reason why they should be permitted to perish. We are persuaded that if such a society were organized to examine into these cases, our liberal and patriotic citizens would generously contribute to its support.

Mr. McCulloch's Policy—Shall He Have Power?

Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH does not exaggerate when he declares that it will be "a national calamity if Congress shall fail to grant additional powers to the Secretary." The whole tenor of his letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee shows that these additional powers are sought, not to magnify his office or enable him to carry out a policy of the principles of which the country is ignorant, but merely to enable him to hold gamblers and inflationists in subjection, and to maintain unfalteringly the policy which has already been attended with the happiest results.

According to some of Mr. MCCULLOCH's opponents, the great source of financial danger lies in what they allege to be excessive importations of foreign goods. They complain that speculation is rife, and that to restore specie payments it is only necessary to restrain the speculative spirit in business matters. It does not seem to have occurred to them that the speculative operations of which they complain are an incident inseparable from an inflated currency—that they originated, in common with many other speculations, in the flood of inconvertible paper, which was occasioned by the necessities of the war—and that they will continue so long as Congress shall resist the efforts of the Treasury to "adopt a healthy financial policy." The gentlemen who profess to deprecate ballooning in business, and to desire the restoration of trade to a sound basis, make themselves responsible for much of the existing evil when they refuse to sanction the policy of contraction, of which the Secretary is the consistent and the cautious advocate.

Others rest their refusal upon the allegation that the country is progressing toward resumption rapidly enough. That it has made some progress in that direction is undeniable. That the appreciation in the value of greenbacks during the last few months has exceeded popular expectation, is perhaps equally true. But to what is the gratifying circumstance attributable? Certainly in part to the determined stand which the present Secretary made against a continuance of inflation and in favor of a return to a specie basis. Nobody doubts that the enormous premium upon gold which was maintained during the closing year of the war, was less the result of legitimate causes than of the gambling combinations, whose operations were pursued with an utter indifference to everything but their own profit. But for the gamblers, greenbacks might have been kept at a steady and not immoderate discount. And why is a paper dollar worth more to-day than it was six months ago? Why has the price of gold declined continually, until men begin to speak with confidence of the time when five dollars in greenbacks shall be equal to five dollars in gold, and when honest coin shall once more enter into the transactions of daily life? Why? Is it not because the known views and policy of the head of the Treasury Department have cowed the gold gamblers, and broken up their combinations? Is it not because the power already wielded by the Secretary has been exerted to check wild speculation, to frustrate knavish manœuvres, and to prepare the moneyed and the mercantile classes for a return to the honest, old-fashioned basis of gold and silver? Is it not also because the authority sought by the Secretary would make his plans yet more efficacious, and because its application in one shape or another has been anticipated?

"Authority to reduce the currency," writes Mr. MCCULLOCH to Mr. MORRILL, "will go very far to prevent the necessity for a reduction" in the volume of currency. And the remark is obviously just. Let it be universally understood that Congress has entrusted the Secretary with power to contract the currency in the manner which, to his judgment, shall seem expedient, and from that moment combinations to force up the price of gold, or to uphold reckless speculation, whether in dry goods or pork, or flour, will be impossible. The gamblers will abandon the game as hopeless, and will thenceforward prey upon themselves instead of upon the public. On the other hand, let the point be established that Congress is in favor of inflation and inimical to all but nominal contraction, and to that end witholds support and authority from the Secretary, and speculation in various commodities, gold included, will receive an impetus most profitable to the gamblers and most disastrous to the country.

To the Senate the country now looks for relief. The House has thrown away its opportunity, and without venturing to deride specie payment, has done all it could do, decently, to obstruct the plans of the Secretary and to postpone indefinitely the return to a specie basis. The more conservative temper of the Senate yet renders improvement possible.

Had the Secretary evinced rashness in aught that he has done under the power already in his hands, or an inclination to be rash should further power be vested in him, there would be wisdom in denying to him the aid he seeks. The judicious nature of his past action is, however, conceded by all parties. And we have but to turn to the closing sentences of his letter to the Chairman of the House Committee, to discover the extreme caution with which he proposes to move in the future. It is evident that he has neither crotchets to cultivate nor grudges to gratify. He contemplates the restoration of specie payments as the grand result of his financial policy. But he proposes to bring it about, not by precipitating trade and industry into chaos, but by so nurturing both that they shall gradually rise to the desiderated standard, without encountering panic or depression.

Authority to checkmate the gamblers is the one great requisite. Will the Senate help or hinder the good work?

Judge Betts' Decision in the Meteor Case.

The decision of Judge BETTS on denying the application of the owners of the *Meteor* for leave to bond her pending the litigation, involves the following points:

1. The Judge decides that it is within the ordinary usage of the United States Courts to bail personal property, seized under process *in rem.* issued out of courts of civil and admiralty jurisdiction.

2. He says he should hesitate about granting the application of the claimants in this case at least till the authorities have had a reasonable time to bring the case to trial.

3. He holds that under the neutrality act of April 20, 1818, under which this proceeding is taken, a vessel cannot be discharged on bail by order of a Judge of the United States.

The first proposition is fully sustained by the authorities, which are cited in the opinion, and by many others. The second one we think cannot be found fault with. The discharge of a vessel on bail in a case involving her forfeiture being a matter in the discretion of the Court, the Court might well refuse to exercise that discretion, where a determination of the case on the merits can be had without delay, and as in this case the trial was set for Monday, the Court might well refuse to bond the vessel on Friday.

But the third proposition does not seem to us so reasonable as the others, and we are surprised that the decision which would have stood so well on the second ground should have been placed upon this third ground.

It seems to us in the first place to be entirely inconsistent with the first proposition. If it is the "ordinary usage" of the Court to discharge "personal property seized under process *in rem.* issued out of courts of civil and admiralty jurisdiction," that usage must be assumed to be based upon law, and the process under which the *Meteor* is held being such a one as is above described, the usage would naturally be held to embrace the present case.

Nor does the conclusion which the Judge draws from the words of the act seem to us to be a logical or reasonable one. The third section of the act provides that a ship or vessel fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed in violation of its provisions, "*shall be forfeited*," and the Judge says because the President is authorized by section eight to employ the land and naval forces "for the purpose of taking possession of and *detaining* any such ship, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of the act," therefore the Court is deprived of the power of admitting property to bail which it would otherwise have.

But this power of detention is only given to the President "or such other person as he shall have empowered for the purpose," which certainly does not mean the Court. And this power is given in order to the execution of the penalties of the act, *i. e.*, the forfeiture of the ship. But how is this forfeiture to be effected? Clearly only by a proceeding in the usual way before the Court. When that proceeding is commenced the power of detention by the aid of the naval or military forces is gone. The Court is not holding the *Meteor* by the aid of the navy or the army, but by its own process *in rem.*, and property so held may, according to the Judge's first proposition, be bonded in the discretion of the Court.

Cases of this kind have not been numerous, and the Judge cites no authority to sustain his view. But we find a case very analogous in the case of the *Alligator*, 1 Gallison's Rep. p. 145. In 1808 a statute was passed in aid of the non-intercourse laws which provided that every vessel which cleared for certain ports without giving certain bonds, should be "wholly forfeited." The *Alligator* was seized to enforce such a forfeiture. It was urged that the Court had no authority to bond the vessel. But Judge STORY said: "I understand that in all proper cases of seizure, *under whatever statute made*, the invariable practice has been to take bonds for the property. * * * No doubt has hitherto existed respecting the right of that Court to take such bonds."

And again he says: "Whether there be any statute existing which authorized the delivery on bond or not, is not, in my judgment, material. This cause was a civil cause of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and nothing can be better settled than that the admiralty may take a *fide jussory* caution or stipulation in cases *in rem.* * * * * The District Court, possessing this jurisdiction, and being fully authorized to adopt the process and modes of proceeding of the admiralty, had an *undoubted right to deliver the property on bail*."

We are unable to see why this is not a direct authority against the position now taken by Judge BETTS. It is true that this Neutrality Act was not then passed, but we are unable to find anything in that statute which makes any difference between forfeitures under it and under any other statute.

We are surprised, we confess, at the willingness of the Judge thus to limit the powers of the Court on such slender grounds. The maxim, "*Est boni Judicio ampliare jurisdictionem*," would seem to be as applicable to the power of the Court over causes brought before it as to the power of bringing causes before it. But the effect of this decision, if it stands, is to limit the power of the Court in a way which may very easily made it the instrument of the grossest injustice. Any one of our merchants may, under it, find himself deprived of the use of his vessel, by a prosecution instigated perhaps by an enemy, which he is able to show to be unfounded whenever he can obtain a trial. He may be so deprived for months, as long as it shall be the pleasure of the Government to postpone the trial, and the Court has by this decision deprived itself of the power to relieve him from such an injustice.

Nor are we able to see in the circumstances of this case anything which calls for the adoption of so stringent a rule. We would do all that is proper to enforce the neutrality laws, and to show to all the world that we ask nothing from others which we are not willing to give ourselves. But there was not a vessel fitted out in this port for the slave trade, and seized and brought to the Court for forfeiture, during the palmy days of that traffic, and till its destruction under Mr. LINCOLN's administration, but what her owners could obtain possession of her by giving bonds for her value. And if the case of the *Meteor* were as bad as it is claimed to be, we cannot think but that her owners are entitled to at least as good treatment at the hands of the courts and of the State Department, as those enemies of the human race, the slave traders.

OUR LARGE NEGRO ARMY.—It appears by the recent official statement of Secretary STANTON that there are at this time more black than white troops in the volunteer service of the United States. Of negro soldiers (privates) we have no less than 63,373, while the white volunteers now left number but 55,326 men. If, however, we add to the white soldiers of what is called our volunteer army the troops of the regular service (who are no less *volunteers* than the others) we find that the total white force outnumbers the black by about eighteen thousand men. We venture to say that few people had any idea that such a large negro army was now in the service of the United States. Mr. STANTON says that orders have been issued for discharging 23,000 of the colored troops—which will leave us, after the reduction is effected, over 40,000 still in the service. Orders have been issued for discharging nearly 19,000 white soldiers of the volunteer force—leaving still 36,600 in service; but if to the latter we add the white troops of the regular army, we have a total white army remaining of 62,000 men, or 22,000 more whites than blacks. The great majority of our negro troops are in the States bordering on the Mississippi River, and some are in Texas. The Government never saw fit to concede the requests of these States for their removal, and there is less fault found with them now than formerly. It was greatly feared by the Southern people that they would prove turbulent, and would conduct themselves in an unbearable manner toward the race that formerly held them in bondage, while at the same time they would demoralize the negro laborers, and disturb the operations of reviving industry. But most of these fears have proved quite groundless. Instead of being turbulent, the negro troops have proved very orderly; and we do not remember any instances of insubordination on their part, except upon one occasion last Summer on the James River, when a force of them was ordered to Texas; and the attempted mutiny then was very easily and quickly quelled. The general conduct of the various bodies of them stationed throughout the Southern States has been, in the main, exceedingly good. Toward the population among whom they have been stationed they have borne themselves in an inoffensive manner, neither insolent nor turbulent. This is partly owing to the intrinsic character of the negro race, and partly to the efforts of military discipline and the excellent officers of all grades who have had command of them. It will be remembered that while our negro army was being formed, a special board, of which Gen. CASEY was head, sat in Washington for the examination, selection and appointment of officers to command it. The very choicest stock of our army, subordinate officers and privates, came forward and offered to serve in this organization. The examinations were exceedingly rigid, and the selections made with the most scrupulous care; and it is, doubtless, in great measure, the result of this that our negro army has maintained its good character throughout. It is evident from our experience that we can raise a large black army in this country; that the negroes are capable of being transformed into soldiers; that they can fight, and can do efficient work in all arms of the service; that they have the sentiment of loyalty, and are capable of devotion to the flag. We have tried the experiment of African soldiers, in a civilized army, upon a scale of magnitude never before attempted or approached in the history of the world. The experience we have acquired may possibly be of service to our country in the future.

GOLD AND BUSINESS.—The fall of gold as low as 25 has taken everybody by surprise. Some think it indicates a steady return to specie payments, and others think it portends a grand commercial and business collapse. We never pay much attention to the hopes of very sanguine people, nor to the fears of very despondent people; we are not impressed by the forebodings of "bulls" or the prophecies of "bears." We hear every morning of some portentous thing that must happen before night; and yet our experience teaches us that cateclysms are exceptional, both in the domain of nature and in that of human affairs. We do not see that the condition of our debt and finances, and the volume of our currency, make anything approaching speedy resumption of specie payments possible. We believe that the tendency of things will be steadily in that direction, and every business man should guide himself accordingly. But they are likely to have the rest of this year, and possibly much longer, in which to display their caution and forecast. Neither do we see any reason to anticipate anything like a business crash. Many large business houses are losing heavily and feel very hopeless. But business and monetary affairs are not in that state which indicates a crash. Most of our leading houses are very strong, and can bear much more than they have suffered, or than there is any prospect of their suffering.

CONNECTICUT.—The following dispatch is from the very best authority:

> NEW HAVEN, Sunday, March 25, 1866.
>
> Please correct the statement in Saturday's *World* that Hon. N. D. SPERRY will vote for Mr. ENGLISH for Governor. He will vote for Gen. HAWLEY.

The New-Haven *Palladium* denounces the *World's* falsehood, and says:

> "Mr. SPERRY is a warm friend of President JOHNSON, and an ardent supporter of his policy, so much so that he would not risk its fate in the hands of Mr. ENGLISH or his party, whatever may be their present professions."

While on the subject, the following remarks made at a Union meeting in New-Haven on Friday night, by Hon. JAMES F. BABCOCK will be of interest:

> He said, in substance: I went to Washington, fellow-citizens, to ascertain if the statements which had been freely circulated about our State, to the effect that the President had demanded all holding offices under the Government that they should vote for JAMES E. ENGLISH, was a correct one. I went there to hand in my resignation as a man and an honorable citizen, if this statement proved true. I had an interview with the President. I told him if this rumor were true, I must of necessity resign my position, feeling it incompatible with honor to retain it under such a condition. This statement the President assured me was totally false. Instead of demanding votes for Mr. ENGLISH, he was opposed to his election, because he represented the principles of the party which had opposed the nation in its struggle for self-preservation. The President was exceedingly cordial and frank and requested a second interview, which was also perfectly satisfactory.

The friends of Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, say that he will [illegible] resume his seat in the House of Representatives.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STONEWALL JACKSON. With a portrait and map. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. D. APPLETON & CO., New-York.

Mr. COOKE has made an interesting book. His pen is lively, spirited and dashing, almost to recklessness; and in this work it treats of a character around which clustered innumerable incidents, that could not fail to attract and fasten the attention of the reader, if they were well told, as they certainly are in this case. To the majority of those into whose hands the book will fall it will possess the charm of novelty, since very few of them will have seen the edition issued at Richmond during the war, of which this is an amplification, and in some respects a dilution. Of the place of its birth, moreover, and of its paternity, the biography still bears abundant traces. In tone it is as bitterly and stubbornly rebellious as it was when it was first penned. The rebels are always fighting against heavy odds, and the occasions when they act discreditably are as rare as those upon which the National troops, who are invariably called "the enemy," acquit themselves with courage. Extracts from letters written by the correspondents of Northern journals are skillfully collated and brought into conjunction with those published in the Southern newspapers, so as to throw into still stronger light the valor of the rebel troops. The tendency to amplification of detail, which is a characteristic of the author's style, has betrayed him into constant repetition both of facts and figures. He would himself be surprised, probably, if he should take the trouble to make an estimate of the number of times he sketches the personal appearance of his hero. Then, too, there are occasional unpardonable exaggerations, as when in treating of the "Affair at Falling Waters," he tells us, on page 52, that the first shot from PENDLETON's battery "struck the head of the cavalry column, overthrowing men and horses," and on the very next page he states that the loss upon each side was "exactly the same—two men killed and a few wounded;" and this, too, after the action, which began with such remarkable results, had lasted several hours.

A TEXT BOOK ON PHYSIOLOGY FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., L.L.D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Dr. DRAPER has here condensed his larger work on human physiology so as to bring it into the limits of a volume adapted to use in schools and colleges. It is illustrated with nearly 150 wood engravings, many of them from microscopic photographs taken by Dr. DRAPER himself, who, it may be remembered was the first to invent the mode of producing these photographs. Whatever difference of opinion there may be regarding the opinions advanced by the distinguished author in some of his theoretical works, none can question his practical scientific ability, and this book will, of course, at once be accorded the place it is so well adapted to fill. At times, perhaps, the language used is too abstrusely scientific for ordinary comprehension, but it is to be remembered that the work is designed for the use of the more advanced classes.

LUCY ARLYN. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE possesses unusual power as a writer of fiction, but he excels in stories which it is necessary to condense within the limits generally assigned to magazine articles. Then he is precluded from giving prominence to any of his idiosyncrasies; the movement of his narration is brisk and energetic, and the reader often finishes his stories regretting that they were so soon completed. The opening chapters of *Lucy Arlyn* promise a delightful narration of American life, but before it has progressed a half dozen chapters it plunges into the quagmire of spiritualism, and there, we venture to say, not one in a hundred of Mr. TROWBRIDGE's admirers will care to follow him. The work gives occasional illustration of Mr. TROWBRIDGE's skill and power, but it will not add greatly to his reputation as a novelist.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Vol. III. Part Second. By JOHN BONNER. HARPER & BROTHERS.

This volume embraces the history of the Rebellion. It begins with Mr. LINCOLN's accession to the Presidency, and ends with his death and the execution of his assassin. While the narrative lacks grace of style, enough of incident is interwoven to make the story interesting for the class for which it is specially designed. In one respect the author makes a most serious mistake. Forgetting that a "history" should at least make a pretence to impartiality, he allows himself to be betrayed into expressions toward those differing with him politically, which show that he is a bitter partisan. Some flings at President JOHNSON, for instance, the author will be ashamed of having written before many years pass. Such a fault, which might easily have been avoided, especially in a "Child's History," will seriously impair the value of the work in the future.

THE SONG BOOK: WORDS AND TUNES FROM THE BEST POETS AND MUSICIANS. Selected and arranged by JOHN HULLAH. T. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia: MACMILLAN & CO., London.

This little volume is in itself a library of the national tunes of Great Britain. The English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish melodies, with the words which have been familiar in connection with them, "from times whereof the memory of man runneth not the contrary," are grouped together in a form which will secure them a place in every library. It is to be regretted that the distinguished compiler allowed himself to wander from ground with which he was so familiar for the sake of giving American melodies a representation. Eight pages out of the three hundred and fifty are allotted to us, and here are the tunes which are given as our "national" melodies: "I'm off to Charlestown," "Wait for the Wagon," "Cheer up, Sam," and "Old Dog Tray." Clearly Prof. HULLAH must have put his volume to press before the prospects of JEFF. DAVIS were brightest, and when to the hopeful vision of the Professor it looked as though "Yankee Doodle," the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia" were about undergoing a total and eternal eclipse.

ECCENTRIC PERSONAGES. By W. RUSSELL, LL.D. New-York: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

It is difficult to determine from what sources these sketches were collated, or to decide whether their author is the "genuine original" Russell, formerly of the London *Times*, whose initials, by the way, are W. H. The spirit of John Bull manifests itself unmistakably here and there, as for instance, in the sketch of MARGARET FULLER, where it is said, that, after becoming Marchioness D'OSSOLI she intended to sail for "the then United States." The proverbial ignorance of the details of American geography which led the Mr. RUSSELL into occasional blunders is also displayed in the same sketch, where he states that the *Elizabeth*, on which the Marchioness was a passenger, went ashore "on Fire Beach, off the Jersey coast, America."

POEMS IN SUNSHINE AND FIRELIGHT. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. Cincinnati: R. W. CARROLL & CO.

The recent disastrous conflagration in Cincinnati, which destroyed the store of the publishers who issue this little volume, makes the title of the work an apt one in a sense altogether different from that intended by the author. The volume is in every respect an exceedingly creditable specimen of Western book-making, but it is safe to say that the fire already referred to was not caused by spontaneous combustion origination in these poems, which were written apparently to while away a few hours of elegant but laborious leisure.

MRS. CROWEN'S AMERICAN LADY'S COOK-BOOK. DICK & FITZGERALD, New-York.

First presented to the public under the title of the *American System of Cookery*, this work has been thoroughly revised, and now contains "over 1,200 original receipts" for preparing and cooking all kinds of dishes known to American tables. As the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the test of a cook-book is in the excellence of the puddings it tells how to make. It is to be said, however, in favor of this work, that it is confined mainly to instructions for preparing the simplest sorts of food, and that it claims to be based on hygienic principles.

THE CHURCH AND HOME. A Collection of Sacred Music, selected and adapted by GEORGE LEACH. Boston: OLIVER DITSON & Co.

We have carefully looked through this work, and find it a great addition to the *repertoire* of sacred music. There is none of the clap-trap so often found in collections of sacred music, and one does not have to plod wearily through a score of pages of theory before coming to what the book contains. The selections are from the best composers, and varied enough to suit all tastes. Among those whose works have contributed to the book we find the names of Beethoven, Boyce, Bristow, Cherubini, Chard, Crotch, Clark, Croft, Flotow, Himnel, Horn, Hodges, Howe, Loder, Leach, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Morgan, Neukomm, Ogden, Rink, Spohr, Timm, Weber, Whitaker, and many others. The selections from our resident composers, BRISTOW, TIMM, HOWE, &c., are excellent, and several of Mr. LEACH's compositions are very meritorious. There are some fine adaptations from various celebrated masters that will prove quite acceptable to those who love that glorious music. The book has gone through several editions, and has been received with the favor to which its merits entitle it.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS. March. Conducted by Professors B. SILLIMAN and J. D. DANA. New-Haven.

This number of the *Journal* contains very little matter of interest to the general reader and perhaps for that very reason will be more acceptable to those who prize it as the first and oldest scientific periodical in this country. Prof. WHITNEY's Geology of California receives a satisfactory notice. Prof. BACHE communicates some observations of tides at Tahiti, made for the United States Coast Survey under direction of Capt. JOHN ROGERS. Prof. DANA gives some explanations of his views of cephalization in reply to sundry objections. The other papers are so abstrusely scientific as to make their mention in detail unnecessary.

SPENCERIAN KEY TO PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP, prepared for the "Spencerian Authors" by H. C. SPENCER. 12mo, pp. 176. New-York: IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co.

This volume contains a dissertation upon the Spencerian system of penmanship, with handsomely engraved plates. The system itself aims at the training of the muscles of the hand and arm so as to render them sensitive in relation to elegant and true forms, instead of the older method of copy-slip appeals to the faculty of imitation. The book should be in the hands of every teacher of writing, and is a valuable addition to the stock of school literature.

THE IDLE WORD: SHORT RELIGIOUS ESSAYS UPON THE GIFT OF SPEECH AND ITS EMPLOYMENT IN CONVERSATION. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D. D. D. APPLETON & Co., New-York.

The scope of this work is sufficiently indicated by its title. Starting with the proposition that "words, to redeem themselves from the charge of being idle, must fulfill some one of the ends which words were designed to fulfill," the author applies the principle to practice in a series of essays simply and directly written, and full of sound truth.

THE BOSTON MACHINIST. By WALTER FITZGERALD. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

This little volume purports to give directions "how to manufacture and use every tool in every branch" of the machinist's business. It is hard to tell why it should be called the "Boston" machinist, since the directions it gives seem to apply to other latitudes than that of New-England.

DRAUGHTS, OR CHECKERS, FOR BEGINNERS. By HENRY SPAYTH. DICK & FITZGERALD; New York, 1866.

The author of this little Manual is, we believe, generally recognized as the best American authority upon this popular game, and those who desire to gain an insight into its intricacies will find this a safe guide.

MAXWELL DREWITT. A Novel. By F. G. TRAFFORD. 8vo., pp. 167. HARPER & BROTHERS.

A well written story of Irish life. The incidents are natural and vivid, and the characters carefully drawn.

YOUNG GIRL'S CONFESSION. By GEORGE SAND. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

WONDROUS STRANGE. A Novel. By the Author of "Kate Kennedy," &c. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

HYLTON HOUSE AND ITS INMATES. By the Author of "The Henpecked Husband," &c. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

CASTLES IN THE AIR. By Mrs. GORE. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

TRIED AND TRUE. A Tale. By ALTON CLYDE. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

THE SECRET PASSION. By ROBERT FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS. By ROBERT FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

THE YOUTH OF SHAKESPEARE. By ROBERT FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

THE LOST BRIDE. By T. S. ARTHUR. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

Such a catalogue of light literature as this is positively appalling. Here are no less than nine volumes, containing together about fifteen hundred pages of reading matter. Of course, it ranges through the entire gamut of human passion and feeling, and in respect of the ability displayed, there is as much diversity between the volumes as there is of variety in the character of the plots. Readers who want this kind of mental pabulum will probably find something in the catalogue adapted to their tastes.

Books Received.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, and of the Discovery of the Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858-1864. By DAVID and CHARLES LIVINGSTONE. With map and illustrations. 8vo, pp. 638. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

STONEWALL JACKSON. A Military Biography. With a portrait and map. By JOHN ESTEN COOKE, formerly of Gen. STUART's Staff. 12mo, pp. 470. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARLYLE. In six volumes. Vol. VI., 12mo, pp. 608. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

MRS. CROWEN'S AMERICAN LADY'S COOKERY BOOK; Containing over 1,200 Original Receipts, &c. By Mrs. T. J. CROWEN. Illustrated with several diagrams. 12mo, pp. 480. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

POEMS OF SUNSHINE AND FIRELIGHT. By JOHN JAMES PIATT. 12mo, pp. 127. Cincinnati: R. W. CARROLL & Co.

ECCENTRIC PERSONAGES. By W. RUSSELL, LL. D. 12mo, pp. 418. New York: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

THE IDLE WORD. Short Religious Essays upon the gift of speech and its employment in conversation. By EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBURN, D. D. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

LUCY ARLYN. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE, author of "Neighbor Jackwood," "Cudjo's Cave," "Father Brighthopes," &c. 12mo, pp. 564. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

A TEXT BOOK ON PHYSIOLOGY. For the use of schools and colleges. Being an abridgment of the author's larger work on Human Physiology. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D. LL. D. Illustrated with nearly 150 wood engravings. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

THE SONG-BOOK. Words and Tunes from the best poets and musicians. Selected and arranged by JOHN HULLAH, Professor of Vocal Music in King's College, London. 12mo., pp. 368. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.

DRAUGHTS OR CHECKERS FOR BEGINNERS. By HENRY SPAYTH, author of "American Draught Player," and "Game of Draughts." 12mo., pp. 88. New-York: DICK & FITZGERALD.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Vol. III. Part Second. History of the great Rebellion. By JOHN BONNER. With engravings. 16mo., pp. 367. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

WONDROUS STRANGE. A novel. By the author of "Kate Kennedy," "Common Sense," &c. 8vo., pp. 643. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

TRIED AND TRUE. A Tale. By ALTON CLYDE. 8vo., pp. 72. New-York: FREDERIC A. BRADY.

THE YOUTH OF SHAKESPEARE. By ROBERT FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. 8vo., pp. 254. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS FRIENDS. By ROBERT FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. 8vo., pp. 315. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

THE SECRET PASSION. By ROBERT FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS. 8vo., pp. 230. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

THE LOST BRIDE. By T. S. ARTHUR. 8vo., pp. 117. Philadelphia, T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG takes her benefit at the Academy of Music to-night. The opera selected for the occasion is "L'Etoile du Nord," in which our charming prima donna has recently won the applause of the public. No reader of this paper can be indifferent to the merits of Miss KELLOGG. Her career is recorded in it, and it hardly becomes us to add a word of praise to that which we have already had occasion to bestow. Her friends will, we know, turn out in great force to-night, and it is our privilege to say that she deserves all the warmth, all the genial appreciation that they can bestow upon her. There will be no other operatic performance at the Academy until Saturday next, when "Faust" will be given at a *matinée*.

In theatrical matters the week is critical. Mr. BOOTH ends his lustrous career at the Winter Garden on Thursday next, when he takes a benefit. To-night he appears as *Ruy Blas* and *Petruchio*. At Niblo's Garden Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL revives a piece in which she has won distinction, called "Little Barefoot." At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. OWENS brings out the pleasant domestic drama of the "Chimney Corner," a piece which will be remembered by our readers with pleasant emotion. The performances conclude with the farce of "A Conjugal Lesson." There will be no performance at Miss RUSHTON's theatre, the house being closed for a final rehearsal of "Valiant Valentine," which will be brought out to-morrow night. At Wallack's an admirable actress and general favorite, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, will take her benefit. The pieces are, in themselves, a sufficient attraction—"Dombey and Son," and the "Laughing Hyena." Nearly all the fine artists of Mr. WALLACK's company appear. But there is something we trust beyond the casts which will attract people to the house to-night. Mrs. SEFTON in her way is without an equal. At the Olympic Theatre, Mr. JAMES LEWIS takes his benefit. The pieces are "Robert Macaire" and "Cinderella è la Comare." There are minor changes elsewhere, for particulars of which we refer our readers to the regular bulletin or to the advertisements.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' fifth and last Symphony Concert took place at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening. It warns us that the musical season is drawing rapidly to a close. Like Winter, it lingers uneasily in the lap of Spring. The attendance was good, but not great—as it ought to have been. Mr. THOMAS has done excellent service in the cause of music. Young and energetic, he has torn himself from the grooves of custom, and has opened paths for us which we are only too glad to follow. The programme was unusually good. It opened with BEETHOVEN's overture—seldom heard—called the "Consecration of the House." If Mr. THOMAS had adopted the silly custom of the Philharmonic Society of putting after this work the words "first time" he might—in all fairness—have done so. The work has not before been played by an ample orchestra, and Mr. THOMAS has certainly as much right to put "first time" after it as the Society which, following in his footsteps, performs it with a lofty ignorance of its former existence. There is not much to choose between the Philharmonic Society and Mr. THOMAS. The orchestra is pretty much the same, and until this season the programmes have been entirely better with Mr. THOMAS than with the Society. The public activity of the latter, indeed, is entirely owing to the energy of the private opposition of the former. Be this as it may, the overture—a large, grand square work—was played superbly. The "overture, scherzo and finale," by SCHUMANN—a *suite* well known, and every day better appreciated—were given with remarkable *élan*. Mr. THOMAS takes the *tempi*, in this and other works, a little slower than his *cotemporaries*, but he does so with a clear intention, and with a conviction, earned by study, that he is right. Without discussing a thing, so impalpable as time, we think that in the *scherzo* he brought out effects which have never before been produced. It is a mistake to suppose that all *scherzos* must necessarily be light and fantastic. SCHUMANN in this, and every other *scherzo*, exhibits a large, full-blooded, animal exuberance, some times boisterous, but always intellectual. Mr. THOMAS accepts the subject in this light and he gave us therefore the most manly *scherzo* we have ever heard. The orchestra we need scarcely say was superb. Formed, as it is, of picked players, we cannot recall a concert where individual effort was so completely blended into a consistent whole. The second part of the concert was devoted entirely to BERLIOZ's symphony called "Harold in Italy." We had the pleasure of greeting this work on its first presentation to the public, and hail it again with renewed satisfaction. We find in it consistency of idea, steadiness of treatment, and dramatic coloring of the first order. Apart from any title, or programme, it tells a story which *must* be appreciated by all who connect active imagination with music. Even for those who do not, it is certainly a succession of the most powerful and effective sounds that have ever been offered to the ear. Mr. THOMAS played this work with the greatest sense of its value. Every instrument that the composer indicated was in the orchestra, and the performers were the best that the country can produce. The last movement with its recurrent theme was played with absolute grandeur; with distinct placing of the orchestral groups; with overwhelming grandeur in the *tuttis*. Nothing could have been better. We are sorry that we cannot say the same of the vocal department. Mr. THOMAS has had the best artists during the season, at great cost to himself. On this occasion he was not fortunate.

Mr. G. W. MORGAN, the eminent organist, will perform to-night at the South Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Our friends in that neighborhood will enjoy a treat.

The benefit representation of the French Company at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening was, we are glad to say, a complete success. So, too, with the piece, "Satan ou les Enfers de Paris." The new theatre, corner of West Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, will, it is announced, be opened on the 21st of April. The wanderers will then have a home. In the meantime it is pleasant to know that Messrs. JUIGNET and DRIVET enjoy the entire confidence of their patrons.

Mr. GOLDBECK's third concert on Friday evening, at Steinway's Rooms, passed off pleasantly, although there was a change in the programme, or rather in those who were to take part in it. Mr. S. B. MILLS was prevented by severe domestic affliction from playing with Mr. GOLDBECK, and at the shortest notice a kindly brother, Mr. WM. MASON, took his place. In explaining the change Mr. GOLDBECK referred to the sickness of Mr. MILLS' only daughter. We are pained to say that that sickness has since ended in death. It is not our wont to dwell on such topics, but of late there has been displayed a disposition to quibble about an artist's apology, and to attribute everything to disinclination. It is right, therefore, to state the truth, as indeed it is on all occasions. Mr. MASON being summoned hastily to a task for which he had not prepared himself, was only able to display the musician who sees the author's meaning, but cannot interpret it. We refer to SCHUMANN's variations for two pianos. The well-known *thema* with its queer harmonies was delivered admirably, and the variations were good—but not what they might have been under different circumstances. Neither in this piece nor in BEETHOVEN's Sonata (in D) can we compliment Mr. GOLDBECK on his powers as a pianist. His touch is turgid and disagreeable. The note beneath his finger has its nominal but not its emotional value, and the performance, in consequence, is dry and unsatisfactory. As a composer Mr. GOLDBECK has fairly won the first position. We have always cordially accepted him as the best orchestral writer in the country. The color which touch gives to the pianist he has imparted with rare delicacy to the larger field of the orchestra, and so he has impressed us with an agreeable sense of his individuality. We look in vain for these traits in the songs and piano-forte *morceaux* of Friday night. It is a bold thing, at best, for any composer to place five or six pieces on the programme. The versatility that might justify it has certainly been denied to Mr. GOLDBECK. He is, like most creative minds, unipersonal. What he regards as contrasts are but similes, affected by the accident of sentiment and rhythm. The musical fabric is always the same. It is a tissue of chords in which the performer, cross-handed or otherwise, is always busy; in which the singer gets nailed on the head by an upper note on the piano, and so on. The dripping of well-articulated broken chords is of course acceptable in certain pieces, such, for instance, as "Falling Leaves;" but as a steady thing it is a cheap device. Mr. GOLDBECK, in a word, is too busy. He lacks repose—a quality which he certainly possesses in his symphonies; works, let us here add, which are of great symmetry and beauty, and which must at no distant day give him a lasting reputation in the universal world of art. It remains only to be said that Mr. STEINS, a powerful baritone, and Signor ARDAVANI, a persuasive one, sang the songs allotted to them effectively and well.

Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS' *matinée* on Wednesday last was—so far as attendance was concerned—a success. The gentleman is, we believe, doing good service in the cause of art. He is industrious, energetic and irrepressible. He has educated several hundred boys, and is still persevering in the good work. For this let us give him all thanks. But why does he come before the public as a piano-forte player? He ought to know that tiddling at the top of a piano and dabbing at the bottom of it does not constitute playing. It is at all events our duty to tell him so. His own pieces are profuse in mediocrity, and he plays them with unkind liberality. The instrumental feature of the concert was Mr. HOPKINS' arrangement for three pianos of the march from the "African." We have rarely listened to a piece so crude and rudimental. LISZT has recently taken the same subject and he provides for two hands more than Mr. HOPKINS has furnished for six. The performance was simply ludicrous. Mrs. BRINKERHOFF was the soprano of the occasion, and to her efforts we ascribe the only enjoyment that we experienced. She sang with intelligence and feeling, thereby redeeming a concert of utter insignificance. The "Nation's Hymn" by the lady is a square and tuneful piece. It was wretchedly rendered both by Mr. RUDOLPH and the Orpheonists; but its pleasing melody made it acceptable to the audience.

The musicians of the city who do not have fellowship with the Musical Mutual Protection Union, together with some of those who have heretofore belonged to that body, propose organizing another Musical Protection Society whose objects shall be similar to those of the former, but whose administration shall be more in accordance with what they consider right and proper. The movement undoubtedly grows out of the "strike" made several months since for higher pay in the theatrical orchestras. At the meeting referred to, there were some sixty musicians present, although the orchestras of two theatres were compelled to remain away, by reason of rehearsals at the same hour. Mr. H. APPY presided, and Mr. MONCK was Secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare a code of regulations for the proposed society, and it was agreed to issue a call for a general meeting of all musicians favoring the objects of the present assembly, to take part in the formation of the new organization. It is supposed there are at least one hundred musicians who are not connected with the Musical Union; and in that number are included those who play in the orchestras at WALLACK's, Niblo's, Winter Garden, the Olympic and the New and Old Bowery Theatres, and the New-York Circus, besides a large number of others, among them several of the most distinguished performers in the City. Undoubtedly this movement will either induce a spirit of compromise, by virtue of which the entire musical profession will be reunited, or else it will inaugurate a warfare which will result in an anarchy which will favor only the managers.

Obituary.

MAJOR-GEN. SETH WILLIAMS.

The country has heard, with much sorrow, of the death of Brevet Major-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS, so long and so well known in connection with the Army of the Potomac. He graduated at West Point in the class of 1842, and among his classmates were Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, Gen. JOHN NEWTON, Gen. GEORGE SYKES, Gen. JOHN POPE, Maj. BENTON, of the Ordnance Department and others, distinguished for their services in the war. He entered the Second Artillery as Brevet Second Lieutenant, was made Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery in 1844, and First Lieutenant of same regiment in 1847. He served in the Mexican war as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. PATTERSON, and was brevetted Captain April 18, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo." He was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, in August, 1853, Major in the same department in August, 1861, and Lieutenant-Colonel on the 17th of July, 1862, which was his lineal rank in the Regular Army at the time of his death, with a brevet rank of Brigadier-General. He entered the war with Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the West Virginia campaign of 1861, as Adjutant-General on his staff. On the 23d of September, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was regularly assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac, which position he held uninterruptedly, save the period of BURNSIDE's command, (though on duty then at his headquarters,) until May, 1864, just after the battles of the Wilderness, when he was transferred to the staff of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, as Acting Inspector-General, Armies of the United States. He continued on duty in that capacity until less than six weeks ago, when he was transferred to the staff of Maj.-Gen. MEADE, as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Soon after his last assignment he returned to Washington, quite unwell, and becoming worse, proceeded to Boston for medical treatment, where his disorder developed into inflammation of the brain, terminating in his death on Friday night, March 23.

Gen. WILLIAMS was widely known, not only in the regular army, but equally well among all the volunteers who served in Virginia in the various campaigns against Richmond. In fact, every one knew "SETH WILLIAMS," and it was just as certain to find him regularly and laboriously on duty at headquarters as it was to find headquarters itself. He was one of the most systematic and efficient officers that the army has produced, and his severe application to his duties undoubtedly superinduced the disease of which he died. Uniformly courteous, thoroughly reliable, always prompt, he won the esteem of every commander and a high name for himself. His private character was unblemished, and he was universally beloved. Hundreds of thousands of the living heroes of this war will heave a deep sigh of regret as they read of the death of Maj.-Gen. SETH WILLIAMS.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—The only eclipse this year visible in the United States will occur on Friday night next. It will begin at New-York at 9:41, and end at 1:33 on Saturday morning. The moon will be entirely hidden from 10:48 till 12:27, or more than an hour and a half. At San Francisco the eclipse begins at 6:27 and ends at 10:14.

The Appointment of Paymasters' Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 20.

There is one position in the United States Navy which the writer thinks should be filled by persons appointed by the Government, instead of which they are appointed by the paymaster, with the approval of the Captain. I refer to paymasters' clerks. This rather savors of a civil appointment, and the clerk cannot feel that he stands in the same relation toward the Government that those do, who are appointed by it.

While in the service he is subjected to all the rules and regulations and must, in common with the rest, comply with them. When the ships return home, he is not, like other officers, put on "shore pay;" but discharged, after remaining thirty days or more for the settlement of accounts.

In the settlement of accounts it is true the Government holds the paymaster responsible for a proper discharge of the duties of his department; nevertheless, it is for the interest of the Government to have all its officers properly qualified to discharge their duties; and if paymasters' clerks can be made to feel that they are more directly accountable to the Government for a proper discharge of their duties, I venture to say that the service will be benefited by it.

When clerks are appointed by the Government and have their duties defined the same as other officers, they will take a greater interest in their duty, for they will know that their position depends on their efficiency.

It is impossible to retain in the service a sufficient number of good and efficient clerks under the present system, from the fact that the position is open to all applicants who take it in their head to go to sea, and oftentimes (at least during the war) paymasters are forced to take the first who offers, no matter how ignorant he may be; and when such is the case, it invariably results in an improper discharge of the duties, and oftentimes loss to the paymaster.

There are, at the present time, a large number of young men, many out of employment, who held the position during the war, whose two or three years' experience has properly qualified them to fill the position, and who would be only too glad to go back into the service if the position was made permanent.

In one sense of the word the Paymaster's Department is the most important on board ship, for it is to him that "Jack" looks to have all his wants supplied; and well knowing how jealous the Government is in regard to his welfare, it would seem very important to have the Paymaster's Department "manned" by those properly qualified to do their duty to the large number dependent on them. Also, in case the Paymaster should die or be incapacitated from attending to his duties, how necessary it is that there should be one to fill the position whose knowledge of the duties will enable him to discharge them in a manner satisfactory to the men, and without loss to the Government.

If I have been correctly informed, clerks in the English and French Navies are appointed by their respective Governments; and when clerks are appointed (after having passed the examining Board) by our Government, we will have good and efficient persons to fill the position, thereby securing to the Paymaster an assistant in whose ability he can have confidence.

STEERAGE MESS.

Southward Ho!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thousands of enterprising and industrious Northern people, as you are doubtless aware, have been deterred from emigrating to the South the present season, by fears of ill-treatment, or at least hostile feeling, on the part of the resident population. This has resulted in a damage to both parties. The South needs capital, labor and skill, to develop its wonderful resources, and there are thousands in the Northern States who could have made their industry and their money far more profitable to themselves, as well as to the country, if they could have invested it there.

Having formerly resided in the South, and being now in correspondence with a large number of persons now residing there, both Unionists and original Secessionists, (with the special object of obtaining correct information to embody in a book on the resources and present condition of the Southern States,) I am in a position to assure persons desirous of going South, that the fears to which I have alluded, are, in the main, utterly groundless; and I would quote unquestionable authority, from original sources, on that point, but my present purpose is merely to ask you to insert in your influential journal the following brief extract from a communication which lately appeared in the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel:*

> I am informed on good authority that there are many Northern men desirous of emigrating to and locating in the southern part of Georgia for agricultural purposes, but are deterred at this time from so doing for two reasons—first, because they think it is too late to get ready and plant a crop of corn and cotton, in time to insure a reasonable prospect of success; second, because they think, or are led to believe, that Southern men, especially Secessionists, are opposed to their location among us; and hence, unless this erroneous impression is corrected, a number of our most valuable plantations will remain untilled the present year, with their millions of untold wealth buried in the soil. * * * * *
>
> In reply to the idea contained in the second proposition, I would say that I am, and always have been a Union man, utterly opposed to secession, and secessionists have no good will for me now, but I will do them the justice to say, that the fruits of secession have brought them to their senses, in one respect at least. So far as I have seen, known or heard, in the southern part of Georgia, they are willing and anxious that Northern men should locate among us, and by their capital, energy and industry help to build up and develop the resources of the country, and I think they will be received kindly and treated justly by these secessionists.
>
> As to what their reception will be by Union men, they need have no doubts, and ask no questions. I assure them all will be right, and they will find many, very man of this class. Yours respectfully,
>
> A SOUTHERN PLANTER.

Such testimony, it seems to me, should have weight, and columns of the same sort might be adduced.

D. H. J.

The Tardy Discharge of Troops.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 23, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article suggesting the immediate reduction of our present army, reminds me of a corollary provision coming under it, which our Generals commanding departments have been culpable in neglecting.

The various clerks and commissioned orderlies, known as additional Aids-de-camp, who swell the staffs of military leaders, were ordered some months ago to be mustered out of the United States service.

Very many of these, under plausible pretexts, have had themselves retained indefinitely, and there is scarcely a Brigadier or Major-General in the country who is not unauthorizedly keeping at the expense of the people, two, three, or six useless young men, at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,200 per annum. Two hundred thousand dollars, in excess of the common need, can be spared to taxpayers by the discharge of these officers. It is only necessary for Commanding Generals to carry out this economy, to discharge all the officers of their household who are not regular army officers.

In this very matter lies one cause of the tardy discharge of troops. The various Commissaries of Muster are volunteer officers, and it is to their interest to prolong the preparation of muster rolls, that they may still retain their rank and emoluments. If the Generals would do their duty the excess of troops would soon disappear. Respectfully, CIVIL BASIS.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARY IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Officer HYDE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested FREDERICK FRAZIER, a Scotchman, on a charge of having effected a burglarious entry into Room No. 34 of the hotel situated at No. 92 Chatham-street, and stealing a quantity of bed-clothing and other fittings valued at $32. The accused was met by the proprietor, CHARLES WATERMAN, in the corridor, having the stolen property in his possession. An examination of the room showed that the entry had been effected through the window. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 33 years of age, and resides at No. 57 Cliff-street.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

During yesterday afternoon, LEOPOLD COHEN and HENRY WOLDSTEIN entered Mr. RUDOLPH LEINHART's store, No. 73 Leonard-street, under the pretence of wishing to make some purchases. While standing by the side of a case of silk goods, COHEN was seen by the proprietor to take a piece of black silk, valued at $175, and conceal it beneath his overcoat. Seeing that the act had been detected, COHEN dropped the silk, and was about leaving the premises, when Officer MORAN and Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, were called in, and both the accused given into custody. On being arraigned before the Court the prisoners were held for examination. COHEN is a native of Germany, 60 years of age, lives in East Broadway, and is a dealer in neck-ties. WALDSTEIN is a native of Germany, 32 years of age, and claims to be a commission merchant in Philadelphia.

PICKPOCKETS.

Officer COCKER and Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, saw MICHAEL GALLAGHER, WILLIAM SHEEHAN and another boy pick a lady's pocket yesterday, on the corner of Canal and Greene streets. As GALLAGHER slipped his hand into the lady's pocket she turned and seized him, when he dropped a pocket-book, and the gang ran off. After a sharp chase the officers succeeded in arresting all three of the accused, but while in pursuit they lost sight of the lady whom the prisoners had robbed. She is requested to send her address to Detective FIELD, at the Fifth Ward Station-house, in Leonard-street. GALLAGHER and SHEEHAN were committed temporarily, to enable the Police to find the complainant. The other boy is also held as a witness.

DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

An errand boy named AUGUST RICHARD, in the employ of HERMANN SCHLARBAUM, of No. 550 Pearl-street, appropriated to his own use $250 of his employer's money. Since doing so the lad has been in the habit of going to places of amusement with his companions, treating them to suppers, and being very lavish of his funds. On Saturday the money was missed, and the boy, on being accused of the theft, made a clean breast of the whole transaction. Officer WILKINSON, of the Sixth Precinct, took him into custody, and he was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A COLORED SAILOR ROBBED.

GEORGE SADDLER, a colored man, and one of the crew of the bark *Roanoke*, now awaiting cargo at Greenpoint, L. I., came to this City on Friday, in search of a suitable boarding-house. When he arrived he had in his possession a small bag containing $170 in gold coin and United States Treasury notes, which he carried in his coat pocket. SADDLER met ISAAC HENDERSON, also colored, with two other men, and inquired of them where he could procure board and lodging. They volunteered to pilot him to a boarding-house, and took him to a saloon on the corner of West Houston and Thompson-streets, for refreshments and drinks, which SADDLER wished to order. On paying for the drinks the sailor exhibited his money, when HENDERSON and the other men with him knocked SADDLER down and rifled his pockets of the bag containing the $170. Officer MOORE, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested HENDERSON, but the others escaped, carrying with them the bag of money. The prisoner was held for examination. He is 27 years of age, and a native of New-York.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance occurred at the saloon in the basement of No. 120 Greene-street, kept by ALBERT VORTHMAN. Officer HENDERSON, of the Eighth Precinct reported the fact to his superior officer, Capt. MILLS, who ordered out Officers CROWN, CAMPBELL, HENDERSON and others to make a descent upon the premises. They accordingly arrested the proprietor and all the inmates found acting in a disorderly manner. Their names were John Osborn, Wm. H. Ward, Thos. Collins, Wm. Henry, Thos. Stack, Michael Barron, James Nichols, James Clark, Thos. Macy, David Howard, Frank H. Williamson, John Slerry, Edward Bently, Maxwell B. Norton, John Thompson, Mary Gormon, Mary Burns, Laura Adams, Jennie Wilson, Ida Smith, Mary Brower, Emma Brown and Lizzie Roberts. The saloon where they were arrested is said by the police to be a resort for thieves and other disreputable characters. The proprietor, Albert Vorthmann, was required to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The other male prisoners were also required to find bail in the sum of $800 for future good behavior, in default of which they will be sent to the Workhouse. The prisoner giving the name of JOHN THOMPSON is said by the Police to be JOHN GORMAN *alias* "Jack Squint," a well-known Fifth Ward politician. In the possession of NORTON were found a number of skeleton keys. The female prisoners were sent to the Workhouse in default of $600 bail. A grand raid was also made during Saturday night by the Eighth Ward police upon the abandoned women found in the streets at an unseemly hour. Fifteen women were arrested and committed for examination.

BURGLARY.

During Saturday night, MICHAEL CASSIDY and WM. FORSHAY, both aged 18, effected a burglarious entry into premises No. 195 West 13th-street, occupied by WILLIAM and GEORGE MORANGE as a soda-water manufactory. They robbed the till of a small quantity of nickel pennies. The private watchman, THOS. RYAN, caught the thieves on the premises, and found the pennies in their possession. He handed them over to the custody of Officer HERRICK of the 9th Precinct, and on being arraigned before the Court the prisoners were committed for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A CROSS CASE.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, a boarder at the Whitney House, corner of Twelfth-street and Broadway, went into the saloon on the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, during Friday evening, in company with ANNIE WILLIAMS and ELLEN JOHNSON. While in the saloon CAMPBELL noticed that his breast-pin was loose, and becoming suspicious, examined his pockets, when he discovered that his pocket-book, containing $65, had been stolen. Officer RILEY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was called in, when the girls protested their innocence. A search of the premises was instituted, which resulted in finding $25 of the missing money tucked behind the lounge, and afterward the remaining $40 was found concealed in ANNIE's back hair, under her waterfall. While the two girls were being taken to the Station-house, CAMPBELL struck WILLIAMS with his umbrella, and poked the ferule into her face, causing a severe cut under the eye. He was then arrested on a charge of assault and battery. The two female prisoners were held for trial on the charge of larceny, and the complainant, CAMPBELL, was committed on the charge of assault.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Cony, Maine; Maj.-Gen. E. M. McCook, U. S. A.; Hon. H. G. Fant, Richmond; Gen. Stringfellow, Kansas; Gen. Inge, San Francisco, and Hon. W. Loavisa, Mexico, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel. Gen. W. Schouler, Boston; Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, Vermont; Gen. N. Head, New Hampshire, and Senator Wilson, Massachusetts, are at the Astor House. Gen. P. Edward Connor, Salt Lake, commanding Rocky Mountain District; Gen. J. A. Moore, U. S. A.; Gen. Jno. E. Mulford, Fortress Monroe, charge exchange of prisoners; Hon. Bela M. Hughes, Kansas; Commander G. W. Graham, U. S. A.; Hon. O. DeLong, Cincinnati; Judge Wm. Barr, St. Louis; H. G. Smith and wife, Penn.; Hon. A. C. Yates and family, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A French Ambassador to Mrs. Lincoln.

From the Chicago Tribune.

An ambassador is to arrive next week in Chicago, accredited by the masses of the French people to Mrs. LINCOLN, for the purpose of delivering to her a gold medal, in commemoration of President LINCOLN's services to humanity. This token of regard derives historic importance from the fact that it is not the voluntary gift of one or two persons, but of thousands of men and women who each contributed their mite, that the medal might be purchased and forwarded to Mrs. LINCOLN.

The election of their ambassador, too, gathers significance from the circumstance that he is not a mere titled diplomat, the trumpery representative of a trumpery court, but that he occupies a far more exalted position as a genuine representative of the honorable working classes—the same classes of whom Mr. LINCOLN was a representative man, and who, in their devotion during the war, justified his sympathy and confidence so nobly. This worthy ambassador is Mr. ALBERT MARTIN, who in 1848 rose from the workshop of a mechanic to a seat in the Provisional Government of France, where he was better known under his first name of ALBERT. He was so proud of his connection with the working classes that, while officiating in the highest sphere of Governmental duties, he always persisted in adding the word *ouvrier* (workingman) to his name on the State papers he was called upon to sign. He subsequently became a member of the Constituent Assembly. Afterward he was put in prison by LOUIS NAPOLEON, where he was detained for many years as one of the usurper's most distinguished victims.

Mr. ALBERT, in undertaking an Atlantic journey at his advanced age, in pursuance of his mission, adds another act of devotion to the many glories of his life, and we hope that we shall soon have the privilege of being enabled to announce his safe arrival in Chicago.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

[*Advertisement.*]

We would by no Means recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Trees and Grape Vines.

PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.,

Offer fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, including roses, grape vines, rhododendrons, and 200 varieties of evergreens.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits."—This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children. Be sure to obtain the Vermifuge Comfit, which has been used with good success. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines at 25 cents a box.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

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A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

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Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price $2.

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An Affidavit.—"I, Isaac L. Dusenberry, of No. 169 North Seventh-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health.

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NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Ladies wishing their supply of Boots and shoes for the coming season, good articles at moderate prices, should patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

For Burns, Bruises, Corns, Bunions, Piles and Rheumatism, no remedy is as safe and simple as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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In the Union Trust Company's office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 18 Wall-st., now occupied by Francis T. Walker & Brother.

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3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA.

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Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 25, HENRY V., son of John D. Amerman, aged 18 years and 4 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from No. 393 Hudson-av. The remains will be taken to Sommerville, N. J., Tuesday morning, for interment.

BLACK.—On Saturday evening, March 24, ELIZA C., wife of James Black, and daughter of the late Wm. Pleslin, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 296 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, March 27, at 2½ P. M.

BEGGS.—On Sunday, March 25, at 8 A. M., GEO. M., son of Nathaniel and Mary Beggs, aged 1 year, 7 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 4th-av., third door from Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BUCHANAN.—On Saturday, March 24, Mrs. FRANCIS BUCHANAN, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, B. W. Buchanan, No. 164 Mott-st., on Monday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

FORGAY.—In this City, on Saturday, March 24, WM. FORGAY, aged 55 years, after a long and tedious illness.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of his brother-in-law, Robert L. Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 159 Clinton-st., near Grand.

FORRESTER.—On Saturday evening, March 24, JAMES FORRESTER, in his 92d year.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, James C. Forrester, M. D., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 202 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

GORDON.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, March 23, MATILDA, wife of Read Gordon.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from No. 25 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Monday [illegible] at 2 o'clock.

HARBINSON.—On Sunday, March 25, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH A., widow of James Harbinson, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Harbinson, No. 337 Dean-st., near Flatbush-av., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn.

KINGDON.—On Saturday, March 24, KATIE, eldest child of Charles D. and Mary Kingdon, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from corner of Quincy-st. and Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

NOYES.—On Sunday, March 25, ANN NOYES, widow of the late Henry Noyes, aged 65 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 258 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLMSTED.—In this city, on Sunday morning, March 25, JOHN OLMSTED, aged 27 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 41 Bedford-st., this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bedford, Westchester County, for interment, on Tuesday morning.

SKIDMORE.—On Saturday, March 24, WM. L., son of Hicks and Ruth Skidmore, aged 21 years, 8 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) morning, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the house of his father, No. 1,276 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN.—In this City, on Saturday, March 24, suddenly, of apoplexy, CHARLES ST. JOHN, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his son, Geo. W. St. John, at Norwalk, Conn., without further invitation. Trains by New-York and New-Haven Railroad will leave 27th-st. depot at 7, 8 and 9:30 A. M.; returning at 3:12, 3:25 and 5:39 P. M.

TIERS.—At Emmetsburgh, Md., on Saturday, March 24, CHRISTIANA, wife of E. W. Tiers, and daughter of the late Foster Nostrand, in the 50th year of her age.

TODD.—At Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., on Sunday, March 25, HATTIE W. TODD, aged 8 years, only daughter of Henry B. and Ann Eliza Todd.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN CROMBURYGHE.—On Saturday, March 24, J. ZAMAN VAN CROMBURYGHE, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) at 11½ o'clock A. M., from No. 3 East 14th-st.

VAN DUSEN.—On Thursday, March 22, NETTIE S., wife of Edwin H. Van Dusen, of Lawrence, Kansas, and daughter of John M. and Eliza Sands, of this city, aged 20 years and 3 months.

Service Tuesday, March 27, at 11 o'clock at No. 3 Hamilton-place, West 51st-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Lawrence, Kansas, papers please copy.

VANDERBECK.—On Saturday, March 24, GEORGE W., the eldest son of John and Sarah Vanderbeck, aged 46 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends, and also those of his brothers, John, Francis, Abraham, Wm. H. and James S., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 221 Chrystie-st., on Monday, March 26, at 1 o'clock.

WESSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 25, of scarlet fever, HERBERT, youngest son of Elijah B. and Elizabeth C. Wesson, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, Washington-av., second door south of Fulton.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, March 24, Mrs. HARRIET L. WILLIAMS, aged 77 years.

Her remains will be taken to Middletown, Conn., for interment. Funeral services at Middletown on Tuesday morning, 27th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GILT AND SHELL COMBS.

New styles just received from Paris.

FANS, PARIS FANS.

All colors; ivory, pearl, sandal wood, &c.

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INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS ON WHEELS,

For in and out-door use, $15 to $35.
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NURSERY SWING and Baby-Tender, $3 75.
Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking Horses.
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It is the original Pressed Brick Machine with improvements. The public are cautioned against buying and using other pressed brick machines infringing on our patent, as they will be held responsible for the same. Machines, county and State rights for sale at No. 81 Cedar-st., Room No. 6. D. W. SEELEY & CO.,

TO GENTLEMEN.

A new stock of most desirable imported Spring goods, both plain and fancy, for garments to order at moderate prices. J. W. McKINLEY, merchant tailor, No. 566 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.

ENGLISH SOLES FOR DINNER TO-day. Jugged Hare on Tuesday. For sale, English turbot, soles, salmon, mutton, filberts, Stilton and other English cheese, bacon and ham, Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 100 William-st., near John-st., New-York. Trade supplied.

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SHORT RELIGIOUS ESSAYS
UPON THE
GIFT OF SPEECH AND ITS EMPLOYMENT IN CONVERSATION.

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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XII., NO. XXIV., MARCH, 1866.

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- II.—Australia, Its Progress and Destiny.
- III.—International Courtesy—Mr. Bancroft's Oration.
- IV.—Sydney Smith and His Associates.
- V.—The President's Veto—Rights of Conquered.
- VI.—Lessing and his Works.
- VII.—Pain and Anæsthetics.
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OFFICE OF BUNKER HILL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bunker Hill Petroleum Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, at which meeting the subject of raising money by mortgage to meet the liabilities of the Company; selling and disposing of the property of the Company for the same purpose and of dissolving this Company, will be considered, and also to transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Parties unable to attend the meeting, are requested to send their proxies to the President or Secretary of the Company, with their wishes as to the foregoing matters, and authorizing them to act at said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from March 21, 1866, to April 4, 1866, inclusive. W. H. Brown, A. T. Stout, J. S. Allen, J. W. Baker, John W. Hinchman, James Brown, L. C. Coe, B. P. Chatfield, S. M. Buckingham, Directors.

$5,000 REWARD—STOLEN YESTERDAY EVENING.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following Bonds. All parties are hereby warned from negotiating the same.

JOHN P. MOORE, No. 110 Madison-av., N. Y.

The following United States bonds of 1881:
10 do. 52,134 to 55,149, $1,000 each.
6 do. 22,577 to 22,582, $500 each.
6 do. 27,970 to 27,975, $500 each.
6 do. 65,539 to 65,544, $1,000 each.
1 do. 11,229 A, $100; and 1,969 of $50.
United States 5-20s, 1864:
2 do. 9,316 and 13,423, $1,000 each.
2 do. 33,845 to [illegible], $1,000 each.
1 do. 1,462 D, $500.
1 do. 1,469 D, $500.
1 do. 9,679 D, 9,939 E, and 10,718 D, $500 each.
3 do. 12,930 to 12,937 and 14,199, $100 each.
United States 5-20s, 1865, Nov. 1:
1 do. 7,763 A, $100.
United States 7.30s, 3 years, 1865, June 15:
1 do. 23,227 C, $1,000.
4 do. July 15, 162,245 A, to 162,448 D, $500 each.
2 do. July 15, 146,823 A, to 146,824 B, $500 each.
2 do. June 15, 3,545 A, 3,546 B, $1,000 each.
2 do. June 15, 101,115 C, to 101,116 D, $500 each.
1 do. Aug. 15, 55,140 B, and 57,487 C, $1,000 each.
1 do. Aug. 15, 29,487 C, $500.
1 each, Aug. 15, 2,310 C, 2,314 A, 31,307 B, 31,308 C, 97,304 B, [illegible] A, 301,142 B, $100 each.
4 Aug. 15, 424,071 C, to 424,072 D, and 447,749 A, to 447,750 [illegible], $100 each.
1 each, Aug. 15, 1,036 A, 17,165 B, 48,438 B, 101,944 A, $50 each.
4 Aug. 15, 266,309 A, to 266,312 D, $50 each.
United States 7.30s, July 15, 1865:
3 do. 347,340 B, to 347,342 D, $100 each.
American Coal Company scrip, 11, Feb. 1, 1866, $600.
Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad scrip, 1864, Jan. 19, $50.
Bond of New Albany and Salem Railroad, 1,627, March 1, 1852, $1,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.

W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 P. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 26th prox. at 10 A. M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Bennehoff and Pithole Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action respecting the sale of the real estate and leasehold interests belonging to the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES DEVEAU, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, ILL., March 17, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax. JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 14, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 26th instant. The poll will be opened from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. By order,

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY, NO. 60 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, will be held at their office on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

E. R. THOMPSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON SILVER LEAD COMPANY, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York and Boston Silver Lead Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, March 27. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NASSAU PETROLEUM CO. will be held on the 28th of March, at 11 o'clock, at my office.

JOHN F. BAKER, Secretary, No. 170 Broadway.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, will please present them immediately at the office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

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NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STANDARD GOLD COMPANY, of Colorado, made in pursuance of Section 12 of an Act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical or Chemical Purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and of Section 2 of an Act amending the same, passed June 7, 1853. The capital of said Company amounts to $500,000, of which no part has been paid in, but was all issued by the Trustees in payment for property purchased by them and necessary for the business of the Company. The existing debts of the Company amount to $42,000, not deducting assets.

SYLVESTER TAYLOR,
H. TRACY ARNOLD,
H. BALDWIN,
E. ALLEN, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Standard Gold Company, of Colorado, and that the matters stated in the above report are true. CHARLES B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1866.

AUG. T. GILLENDER, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

PITHOLE CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING to be an extract from the by-laws of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company:

"ART. I. SEC. 1. All meetings of Stockholders shall be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, and the annual meeting for the election of Trustees shall be held the fourth Wednesday of May in each year, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the polls shall be kept open one hour. If from any cause an election shall not be held on the day above designated, it may be held on any subsequent day to be fixed by the Board of Trustees."

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pithole Creek Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of May, 1866. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 13th to the 23d of May, inclusive.

By order. CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

"SECURE YOUR SECURITIES."

SECURITY GUARANTEED.

SMALL BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, to which only the depositor can have access, at rates ranging from $15 to $60 per annum, in the "New Fire-Proof Building."

NO. 146 BROADWAY,
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
(under special charter from the State of New-York.)

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co., CHICAGO, ILL., March 21, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE INCOME BONDS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, less Government tax.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON AND PRIOR to January, 1866, from bonds issued by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

M. BURNS, President, N. and C. R. R. Co.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

$75,000 TO LOAN IN DIFFERENT amounts on bond and mortgage at 7 per cent. on first-class City property. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 24 Pine-st., third floor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under—five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before April 2, will draw interest from April 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK.

Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 2, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,226 38.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute.

Six per cent. interest paid free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

ISAAC SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest allowed free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. THOS. CHRISTY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared their usual quarterly dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of April next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 5.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th March until the morning of April 6.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared their regular monthly DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. payable on and after 10th day of April next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from 3d to 10th day of April inclusive.

WM. CLARKE, President.
JAS. McMASTERS, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WELLAND HOUSE HOTEL,
ST. CATHARINES, CANADA WEST.

For sale, on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above-mentioned first-class hotel, and its furniture.

This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the travel. Its original cost was upward of $60,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the erection of baths connected with it, into which the mineral waters of the place have been introduced.

To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters are becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York,
R. REID, Esq., Agent Bank of Montreal,
No. 44 La Salle-st., Chicago,
Or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal, at Hamilton or St. Catharines, Canada West.

$5,000 BONUS WILL SECURE THE good will of an established, safe and profitable business; location very desirable for a Government or Stock business. Address, with real name, WALL-STREET, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEW PANORAMA, COMPLETE in everything, opening 15 by 9. Subject *Paradise Regained.* Cost $1,200; will be sold to-day for $150. Apply to G. E. GENGE, Room No. 84 Revere House.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. W. WHITTEMORE retiring on account of ill health.

The business will be continued by the remaining partner.

WM. B. LYON,
FRED. W. WHITTEMORE.
No. 537 PEARL-ST., March 23, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF MESSRS. BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL BORROWE,
CHARLES R. COSTER,
THOMAS E. DAVIS.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GODFREY & ATWOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed) GEORGE GODFREY,
ISAAC B. ATWOOD.
New-York, March 24, 1866.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR
DIAMONDS, SECOND HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER.
ORIGINAL JACOBS,
407 BROADWAY

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

"DIDN'T KNOW MY TOOTH WAS out," said one. Gas daily administered. Teeth extracted without pain at Dr. VAN VLECK'S, No. 175 6th-av. Beautiful Teeth $1 and upwards.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF BURNTON'S BOOK-STORE.—In consequence of the extraordinary price paid or offered by other parties, with the hope, no doubt, of securing to themselves the benefits to be derived from the possession of my old established book trade, I have built a store next door but one to the old stand, No. 298, for the purpose of retaining my trade and accommodating those of my customers who reside in the immediate vicinity. My principal place of business will open shortly after the 1st of May at No. 92 4th-av. with an extensive stock of books, music, stationery and fancy goods. R. BURNTON, No. 296 Bowery.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO CORRESPOND with a lady, about 30 years of age, with a view of matrimony. Address H. H. R., Philadelphia, Penn.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissenau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, 28th, and THURSDAY, 29th of March, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's

A VERY VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS BY THE MOST PROMINENT AND FAVORITE ARTISTS. Being principally the property of a well-known connoisseur, carefully selected for his own gratification, without regard to cost, many of which were painted to order by the following artists of the

EUROPEAN SCHOOL:

H. Van Marke,
Carl Hoff,
C. M. Webb,
Kozer,
Tassaert,
Hilderbrandt,
Felon,
Lobbedes,
Parkkerkorf,
Englehard,
Meyerhiem,
V. Gurgeleu,
Hamman,
Verscheure,
Fichel,
Patrois,
Portalis,
Veron,
Herr,
Canon,
Billou,
Dubuisson,
L. Picart,
Vandenberg,
Ganermann,
Hess,
A. Calame,
Mario,
J. G. Morris,
Herring,
C. Nahl,
Rowlins,
J. Meadows,
G. Morland,
Gainsborough,
D. Teniers,
Artois,
Thom,
Gavarni,
Van Hove,
Verwee,
Armfield.

AMERICAN SCHOOL:

A. Bierstadt,
E. Leutze,
G. L. Brown,
W. M. Brown,
Culverhouse,
Lanman,
Irving,
J. K. Kensett,
A. B. Durand,
W. M. Oddie,
J. C. Oertel,
Boutelle,
W. Whitendge,
Butler,
F. E. Church,
W. Hart,
A. Hekking,
Hazeltine,
Coleman,
McEntee,
Lanman,

and others of celebrity.

To include the fine picture entitled
THE PLATTE RIVER, NEBRASKA,
BY
ALBERT BIERSTADT.

Size, 60x38, painted at about the same time as his celebrated picture of the "Rocky Mountains."

Also the fine cabinet pictures
VOLCANO OF COTOPAXI,
BY
F. E. CHURCH.
Also,
THE THREE TYPES OF BEAUTY,
BY
T. P. ROSSITER.
Considered his chef d'œuvre.
Also,
NIAGARA BY MOONLIGHT,
BY
G. L. BROWN.

The mate picture to the "White Mountains," purchased by the Prince of Wales.

Forming one of the most valuable and desirable collections offered at auction this season.

They will be on exhibition on and from Saturday, 24th, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the two evenings previous to the sale until 10 P. M.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &C.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrow root, lbs.	20,000	Pea beans, lbs.	2,300
Barley, lbs.	10,000	Dessicated potatoes, lbs.	100
Corn starch, lbs.	10,000		
Cocoa & Chocolate, lbs.	10,000	Mixed dessicated potatoes, lbs.	162
Cinnamon, powd'd, lbs.	1,000		
Farina, lbs.	20,000	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Tapioca, lbs.	10,000	Whisky, in bbls., galls.	3,900
Extract of beef, lbs.	20,000	Sherry wine, quart bottles	40,000
Concentrated milk, lbs.	20,000		
Ginger, lbs.	1,385	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Extract of coffee, galls.	3,762	Tarragona wine, bottles	10,000
Beans, lbs.	600		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF BALANCE OF STOCK OF A HOUSE DECLINING BUSINESS, COMPRISING

FINE OLD BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, &c. &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., balance of stock of an importing house declining business, in which will be found fine old brandies in demijohns and casks, pale and brown sherry, port and Maderia wines, very fine old Jamaica rum in bottles and demijohn, several parts of casks and cases of extra old bourbon whisky, three demijohns of fine old rye whisky, &c., &c. Catalogue will be ready on Monday.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 49 BEAVER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BEAVER-ST.—The four-story brick store, with the fee of part and lease of part of the lot on which the same is erected, situate on the north side of Beaver-st., between Broad and William-st., and known as No. 49. The lot is 31 feet 10½ inches in width, by 98 feet 4 inches in depth. The easterly half of said lot is in fee, and the westerly half is leasehold, the lease of which has nine years to run from May next, at an annual rent of $700, with covenants for renewal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
REAL BRONZES,
Elegant Mirrors, Superb Dinner Set,
AUBUSSON, WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Superb Cabinets, Damask Curtains, &c.
ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 10½ A. M., at No. 50 East 34th-st.

The above can be seen on Tuesday, 27th instant, only, by permit from Mr. Schenck, to be obtained at his office, No. 66 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON SOUTH, WATER, PEARL AND LAURENS STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Wm. W. De Forest, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

SOUTH-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot situate on South-st., between Maiden-lane and Burling-slip, known as No. 82; lot 17 ft. 5 in. by 120 ft.

The three four-story brick stores and lots situate on South-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., known as Nos. 153, 154, 155; No. 153 being 23 ft. 11 in. in width by 73 feet in depth; Nos. 154 and 155 are each 25 by 80 ft. These stores are rented for $2,500 per annum each.

SOUTH AND WATER STS.—The lot of land situate on South, between Pike and Rutger sts., extending through to and fronting on Water-st., known as No. 248 South-st., being 41 ft. 8 in. by 160 ft. Also, the bulkhead of 41 ft. 8 in. in front of said premises.

FRONT-ST.—The two four-story brick stores and lots situate on the southerly side of Front-st., between Peck-slip and Dover sts., known as Nos. 245 and 247, each 18 ft. 10 in. by 62 ft. These stores are rented for $1,600 each per annum.

PEARL AND WATER STS.—The lot of land, with the new brick building thereon, situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., near Wall-st., extending through to and fronting on Water-st., known as No. 134 Pearl and No. 100 Water-st., being 32 ft. 8 in. on Pearl-st., and 34 ft. 6 in. on Water-st. The building is handsomely and substantially fitted for offices, which are all rented, and produce an annual income of $18,000.

LAURENS-ST.—Lot of land, with the front and rear buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Laurens-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., lot 25 by 100 ft., known as No. 185; now rents for $800 per annum.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL LORD,
HENRY G. DE FOREST,
JAMES G. DE FOREST,
FREDERICK L. DE FOREST,
Executors of Wm. W. De Forest.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—Valuable coal lands, Luzerne County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without any reserve, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of Philadelphia, the following described real estate, viz: The valuable tract of land, containing 400 acres and allowances, in Blakely Township, Luzerne County, Penn., adjoining and bounded by lands of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Boston and Lackawanna Coal Company, Geo. M. Holenbach and others. It is very advantageously situate for mining, being on both sides of the Lackawanna, about one mile from the town of Archbald, and nine miles from Scranton, and is entirely underlaid by all the veins of coal known in that region. The coal has all been thoroughly "proved" upon the land, and is the best Pennsylvania Anthracite, well known as "Scranton," sold by regular auction sales in the New-York market; the tract is accessible by railways and canals both to New-York and Philadelphia. The Lackawanna is a reliable water-power, and on the land is an abundance of pine, oak and hemlock timber; also a number of dwelling-houses. The town of Archbald is extending toward the tract. Plans, surveys and reports can be examined on application to the auctioneer. Parties desiring to examine the premises are invited to call upon Mr. John Gardener, at Archbald. The title is perfect, and not the slightest delay in opening the land to profit need be apprehended. The terms, which will be as easy as possible, will be made known at the time of sale. *The sale will be absolute to close a concern.* $2,500 to be paid when the property is struck off.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, No. 422 Walnut-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WATER PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "DEFOREST" STORES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, Executors of Wm. W. DeForest, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

The valuable warehouse and water property in Brooklyn, East River, a short distance south of Fulton Ferry, known as "DeForest's Stores," having a front on Furman-st., of about 198 feet 5 inches; depth from Furman-st. to East River, on north side, 139 feet 10 inches, and 189 feet on East River, with the bulkhead, piers, and three large brick stores; bulkhead recently repaired and extended

DANIEL LORD,
HENRY G. DEFOREST,
JAMES G. DEFOREST,
FREDERICK L. DEFOREST,
Executors of Wm. W. DeForest.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 122 COLUMBIA-ST., AND A BRICK STORE ON FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of George L. Sampson, deceased, the following described real estate:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The three-story French roof brick house and lot on westerly side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Clark and Pierrepont-sts., known as No. 122; the house is 28 feet 6 inches by 70 feet; has all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, water closets, furnace, laundry, &c., and is one of the most desirable residences on Brooklyn Heights, as it commands a magnificent view of the city and harbor of New-York; the lot is 150 feet deep, extending to Furman-st., on which is a four-story brick store. The property can be examined daily between the hours of 9 to 11 a. m., by applying on the premises.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, MARKET CELLARS and other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York to be leased at public auction.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, market cellars and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the 1st day of May, 1866.

Catalogues, containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had on application to the Collector of the City Revenue, at this office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, N. Y., March 15, 1866.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27,

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 97 First-place, between Smith and Court sts., Brooklyn:

Brussels carpets, fine engravings, centre-tables, mahogany marble-top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, china, kitchen utensils, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866,

At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:

2,300 BALES FLORIDA AND SAVANNAH COTTON.

300 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores and Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
AT
MACON, GA.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all the
BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:
8,000 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—round rod.
38,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
200,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
45,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
32,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.

Besides—

Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 35 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one and of valuable property.

Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,
and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

DOUGHTY-ST.—The valuable plot of ground on the south side of Doughty-st., through to Vine-st., 17 feet east of Columbia-st., with the factory thereon, which covers the entire lot, 25x91.6.

NAVY-ST.—The three frame houses and lots Nos. 153, 155 and 157 Navy-st., north side, 100 feet west of Myrtle-av.; houses each 25x21.6, lots 25x100 feet.

POPLAR-ST.—The valuable lot, with the two mastic front houses thereon, Nos. 30 and 32 Poplar-st., between Willow and Hicks sts.; each house 15.7½x36.4; lot 31.3 front, 24.1 rear, 100.2 east side, 100 feet west side.

MYRTLE-AV.—One lot, north side, 250 feet west of Marcy-av.; about 25x90.4.

50 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES, ARMY WAGONS AND CARTS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property:

100 to 200 light ambulances,
300 to 500 army wagons,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place,

ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE CARTS.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT ON WEST FIFTEENTH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

The valuable lot of land situate on the northerly side of West 15th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av., being 25 feet front and rear by 103 feet in depth. There is a five-story brick carpenter shop on the rear of the lot.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUBBY HOOK.—ELEGANT BUILDING SITES on the northern extremity of New-York Island, at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, viz.:

That valuable piece of land, containing about twenty acres, more or less, forming the northwestern extremity of New-York Island, situated upon the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with the extensive water-rights and privileges adjoining the same, a short distance from Tubby Hook Station, and near the premises of Joseph Thompson and others. This property comprises upwards of 240 city lots, exclusive of the water-rights, and falls with a gentle slope to the river and Spuyten Duyvil Creek; it forms the terminus of the proposed Boulevards, and is capable of division into a large number of elegant building sites. It is covered with a heavy growth of the finest forest trees. This is the largest piece of land, eligible for building, lying in one tract on New-York Island, and is capable of immediate and profitable improvement. The terms will be easy, and will be made known at the time of sale.

Full particulars, with maps at the office of the auctioneer, No 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Executor of the estate of Louis Loutrel, deceased:

CANAL-ST.—The valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 533 and 535 Canal-st., north side, between Greenwich and Washington sts, with right of way in common to alley from rear of said premises to Washington-st. There are two two-story and attic brick houses and stores on the ground; size of plot about 31 feet 5 inches front, 56 feet on westerly side, and 41 feet on easterly side.

By order, Antoine Verren, Executor of estate of Louis Loutrel, deceased.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of Isaac Greene, deceased:

10TH-AV., NEW-YORK—One lot west side, 50 feet south of 65th-st.; 25x100 feet.

LORIMER-ST., BROOKLYN—One lot west side, 25 feet south of Jackson-st.; 25x100 feet.

NORTH 2D-ST., BROOKLYN—Two gores north side, 50 feet 5 inches west of Lorimer-st.; about 25x82 feet each.

PROSPECT, WASHINGTON STS. AND BUSHWICK-AV.—Twenty-one lots and gores, comprising one-half block, bounded by Bushwick-av., Forest and Prospect sts. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH the following wire rope will be received at this office until 12 o'clock at noon on the 2d day of April next, at which time the bids will be opened; the price per pound to be stated:

236 feet, 1¾ inch.	1,964 feet, 3½ inch.
498 feet, 2¼ inch.	1,100 feet, 4 inch.
240 feet, 2½ inch.	1,084 feet, 4½ inch.
482 feet, 2¾ inch.	155 feet, 4¾ inch.
96 feet, 3 inch.	3,875 feet, 5½ inch.
	516 feet, 6½ inch.

To be the best quality, six strands, fine wire rope, not galvanized, hemp heart, laid right handed, fully equal to sample to be seen at the Yard.

A. G. GILMAN, Paymaster.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels of Navy powders.

These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7 o'clock:

SCARCE AND VALUABLE BOOKS—Comprising a variety of the best English and American Standard Works, including many of PICKERING'S and other choice editions; superbly illustrated books, and a collection of miscellaneous literature. Also, expensive ASTRONOMICAL APPARATUS, the property of the late Rev. Dr. CAHILL, and also two mahogany and black walnut book-cases, &c. Catalogues are ready, and the articles are on view.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER WILL sell at auction ON TUESDAY, MARCH 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c. Plated ware, china, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at private stable No. 5 West 13th-st., near 5th-av., a fine pair of dapple-gray horses, 16½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in every respect, 7 and 8 years old; also, one hammercloth coach, by Lawrence, nearly new; also, one coupé, built by Wood Bros., in perfect order, cost $2,000; one set double harness, extra fine blankets, whip, &c., &c.; property of family going to country. Sale positive; terms cash. May be seen on Monday, 26th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VARIED STOCK OF STATIONERY.

By EDW'D SCHENCK on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Liberty-st., a varied stock of stationery, viz.: Pens, ink, [illegible], envelopes, &c. Sale peremptory.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A POSITION to instruct the English branches, vocal and rudiments of instrumental music, to children, or would accept a position as vocalization teacher in an institution; no objection to the country; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 6,849 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly and making desserts; good reference; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; was three years in last place. Call, until suited, at No. 583 3d-av., above 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; is a Protestant, and a good seamstress; best City reference; a family having a country-seat preferred. Apply at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY A respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on dressmaking and children's clothes; may engage by the week or month. Call during this week, at No. 170 East 34th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant; can furnish the highest City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 113½ 7th-av., front room, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; a good baker. Call at or address, 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 15, A SITUATION to mind children, or do light chamberwork and wait on table; would make herself generally useful; wages $4. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE AND AGREEABLE young woman, some reputable position or employment, with or without board. Address F. B., *Times* Office, Box No. 174.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more ladies' work, either by the day or week. Call at or address No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; or as nurse and seamstress; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant. Address N., No. 60 West Washington place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; is a good plain cook; would assist to wash and iron; good reference. Apply at No. 134 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking; has no objection to the country. Apply to the German agent, No. 89 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can give the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days. Call at No. 136 18th-st.

TO EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE HELP IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Private families, hotels, summer resorts, watering-places and first-class boarding-houses, also traveling employers, can be supplied with housekeepers, governesses, French and German ladies' maids to travel; nurses and family seamstresses; dressmakers who understand operating; all understand their duty fully and will work for the interest of their employers; have good reference; also, first-class cooks, competent waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, linen and store-room women, pantry and cleansing girls; also, plain cooks, washers and ironers, tidy girls for housework, who will be found willing and obliging, and no objection to the country; employers in want of such help can be supplied without delay at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 88 4th-av., near 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number of kitchen and servants of all nations, City or country; excellent and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses, houseworkers, young girls; and also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, and his wife as chambermaid, or will do the housework of a small family, by a most respectable couple; the man as thorough coachman and groom; has lived with distinguished families in Europe, also this country; understands the care and treatment of horses in sickness; can drive a pair or four in hand, and is an excellent waiter at table; both will be found thorough and accomplished servants. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER'S place, by a man who understands the business, including greenhouse, graperies, &c.; or would like to meet with a person who would furnish capital to grow grapes for market. Apply or address E. C., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; understands grapes, flowers and vegetables, and would not object to horses or cows; prefers a house on the place; can keep a gentleman's place in order, or would go single; has good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a garden or on a farm; willing to take charge of a little place, such as a horse and a couple of cows; understands the care of them; will be found generally useful; good references from his employers. Address T. M., Box No. 218, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife; the man as coachman, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, X. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful; can milk. Address C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands fast horses thoroughly; no objection to the country; good references given. Address H. C. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, WELL acquainted with foreign customs and languages, visiting Europe, desires obtaining agencies for new patents and improvements; best of references and security given. Address, stating particulars, A. A., Box No. 4,172 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife, with a small family, in the country, to take care of horses and garden; is a safe driver; wife understands care of milk and butter; satisfactory references. Address THOMAS J. G., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

TO IRON OR HARDWARE MERCHANTS.—Wanted, a situation by a man thoroughly conversant with all brands of iron and steel, &c.; good penman and correct at figures; best of reference given for capacity, sobriety and strict attention to business. Address S. J., Station F, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a young man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening, and can milk if required; good reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Call or address J. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a married man of steady habits, who understands his business and the care of horses; good reference given; country preferred. Address J. M. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; he understands the care of horses and carriages; good reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 53 Great Jones-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as general man; is a good driver; would work in the garden or farm, and take care of horses, cows, &c.; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG man, lately discharged from the army, employment in town or country as amanuensis, secretary, or other light occupation; reference given. Address MILES, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; would do the gardening of a small place if required; has good reference. Address J. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, with a small family, a situation as coachman and assistant gardener; excellent city reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

THE POSITION OF ACCOUNTANT, OR similar position, is desired by a young man having thorough experience in double entry, of good character, and in every way reliable; good reference given. Address M. D. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, Protestant, a situation in a wholesale store as porter; can take care of horses or drive; good references given. Address J. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT any family a situation as groom; has no objection to make himself useful in any capacity. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a single man who understands keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF A garden, in or few miles from the City; no objection to take care of a horse. Address BLACK, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, A single Englishman; understands his business; is civil and willing; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED man a situation as farmer and gardener. For particulars, inquire between 11 and 3 o'clock, of his present employer, W. VENVILL, No. 12 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PLACE IN the country; would take care of a horse and cow and make himself useful around the place; is not afraid of work. Can be seen until suited at 128th-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; good reference; is willing and obliging. Address D. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, A situation as clerk where French is required. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farmhands, clerks, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c. Also, female help. Apply at the large employment house, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady, industrious man; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; country preferred; good reference. Address S. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, without incumbrance, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, and the wife to take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; has two years good reference from last place. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN OF LONG experience as coachman; has first-class references; is willing to make himself generally useful, and assist in gardening; no objection to go in the country. Call or address COACHMAN, care of No. 81 Nassau-st., room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a married man with no children; is a good careful driver, and understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, or call for two days at his present place, No. 38 Bond-st.; the best of references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands the care of horses and harness and carriages, and also a small garden; the best reference given from his last employer. Address B. O., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in any capacity; is a good writer; had long experience in this City as porter; has unexceptionable references; will work for low wages. Address CHARLES, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a Protestant; first-rate City reference. Address W. H., Box 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as porter in a store, or can take care of horses or drive; good reference given. Address J. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARDENER, by a sober, steady single man, who is highly recommended for honesty and capability. Address O.D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AN ELDERLY MAN OF GOOD QUALITIES and high character wishes to wait on an invalid gentleman. Address P. F., No. 64 North Moore-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; has had many years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; best of City references. Address C. B., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business and would try to be generally useful; good City reference. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AND his wife wish a gentleman's residence to take care of for the Summer months. Call or address store No. 1,241 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON,
J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.

Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address,

AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH, TO sell the Common Sense Family Sewing-Machine; it will hem, stitch, fell, quilt, bind, braid and embroider beautifully. Price only $20. Every machine is warranted for three years. For terms and circulars address C. BOWERS & CO., No. 255 S. 5th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE PROTESTANT Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and a farmer and gardener; also an English lady's maid and seamstress. Positively none but well recommended Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, also an excellent cook and laundress, to go 35 miles in the country, in a family of two persons, where there are all the modern conveniences. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 128 West 36th-st., on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AND nurse, to have the care of a little girl 7 years old, to go a short distance in the country, on the Hudson River. None except Protestants, with good City references, need apply. No. 15 West 20th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., A large number of upper servants and companions, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, excellent and other cooks, houseworkers, and girls for all kinds of work.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance, to farm a small place in New-Jersey; his wife to take position as housekeeper, where there are but two in family. For further particulars, call at coal-yard, corner 14th-st. and 11th-av., New-York.

FARM LABORERS WANTED—TWO OR three men used to country work; one who understands laying stone wall and gutters; also a gardener; steady work and boarded. Apply to No. 392 9th-st., Tuesday, at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER AND wife, without incumbrance, for a gentleman's place in the country; the wife must be capable of taking charge of a family dairy and of poultry. Address Box No. 734 Post-office, New-York.

TO TINSMITHS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO good workmen, accustomed to make fruit-cans. Address JAMES BROADMEADOW, Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, N. J.

WANTED.—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family. Only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,761, Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR butler; must be well recommended and thoroughly understand his business; good wages and an excellent situation. Apply at Employment Office, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT AGENTS TO CANVASS for the United States Accident Insurance Company. Liberal terms will be made with gentlemen of good address. Apply at the office, No. 73 Broadway.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, WILLING to make himself generally useful in an insurance office. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, M. L., Post-office Box No. 5,695.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 49 5th-av., between the hours of 9 and 11, or in the evening, with references.

BOOK-KEEPER—THOROUGHLY MASTER of his calling, patient, diligent and accurate; none other need apply; middle age, or of English or Scottish birth, acceptable. Address C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS,
COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.,

Will open about the 15th of May. Persons wishing to engage rooms at this hotel for the season would do well to apply early. Address HAZARD & CO.

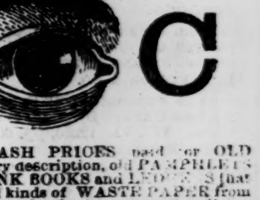
ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST., a private family hotel, with all the conveniences and improvements of a superior establishment, at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desire a home may be obtained during the coming month. Transient board $3 per day.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, will be opened for the reception of guests about the 15th of April. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 57 East 20th-st. F. BLANCHARD.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies 50c.; gentlemen $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O  C

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

W. & S. BUTCHER, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND,
Office No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York,

Have received by recent importation:
Wm. Goodlad's C. S. Files for MACHINISTS.
Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carvers, &c.
William Wilkinson & Son's Sheep Shears.
Grass Hooks, &c., &c., &c.,
all of which are offered to the trade on favorable terms.

THOSE HORRID SLIDING DOORS, which are moved only with such great effort, can be permanently cured. By the application of the Patent Roller Sheaves the door can be opened or shut with your little finger. Ask your carpenter for them, or apply to NEWMAN, ONDERDONK & CAPRON, corner Broadway and 28th-st.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property on Broadway, Washington-place and William-st., belonging to the estate of the late Matthew Morgan, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Stephen Cambreling, Esq., Referee. Maps, &c. at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. V. CLARK, PUBLIC CATERER—NO. 217 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity, New-York, furnishes weddings, evening and dinner parties, bank, insurance, yacht and ship collations; also, surprise parties and pic-nics supplied with oysters, game, confectionery, china, glass, silver-ware, &c.

N. B.—Take the 6th and 7th-av. cars to Bleecker-st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—At prices lower than any other establishment. Call and satisfy yourself. T. B. STEWART. No. 605 6th-av., and No. 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

A SPECULATION—SEVERAL VALUABLE patents for sale. Shops only $10; towns $20; cities $30; counties $40; States $50. Terms, easiest ever known. Address the patentee, with stamp, A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

BONE DUST—(PURE)—FINE AND COARSE—for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, PAINFUL JOINTS, ingrowing nails, tender feet, &c. cured by using Briggs' Caroline. Sold by druggists. Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway; evenings, No. 920 Broadway.

A PEW FOR SALE IN THE CHURCH OF INCARNATION, Madison av. and 35th-st. Address W., Box No. 154, *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,635	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO..........HENRY A. GADSDEN..........March 17, 1866.
FULTON..........JAMES A. WOTTON..........April 14, 1866.
ARAGO..........HENRY A. GADSDEN..........May 12, 1866.
FULTON..........JAMES A. WOTTON..........June 9, 1866.
ARAGO..........HENRY A. GADSDEN..........July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York on THURSDAYS:
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm..........12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........26th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,200 horse power....10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........31st May.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..March 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY.....March 31
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY..April 4
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..April 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY..April 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London..........40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris..........50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON....SURMONT....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDI....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, May 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.

Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship MARMION, Capt. E. R. WARSAW, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.

Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer COLUMBIAN will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on April 4.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINTAND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO..........DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO..........BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 24, and SATURDAY, April 21.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
31st March—ANDALUSIA.
7th April—QUAKER CITY.
Will sail promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.

Intermediate vessels will be dispatched as occasion may require.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
EXPRESS STEAMSHIP LINE.
The first-class steamship
REBECCA CLYDE,
D. YOUNG, Commander.

The above steamer is now loading at Pier No. 15, East River, foot of Wall-st., and will sail positively on WEDNESDAY next, at 4 P. M., or sooner if loaded.

For balance of freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $85.
IN CURRENCY;
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On APRIL 20, at NOON,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTV DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picotalka.
The fast and favorite steamship
MISSOURI,
W. LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 31, promptly at 3 o'clock.

Freight received daily and handled carefully.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.

The SAN SALVADOR follows April 7.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
HERMANN LIVINGSTON,
will leave on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.

All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.

Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
EVERY THURSDAY,
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 29.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER..........Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will sail on THURSDAY, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.
Sole freight agents for Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 31, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.

FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:52 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, Monuments, Headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

291 ANDREW W. ROSE, 291
Wholesale Dealer in Fish and Provisions,
NO. 291 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Mackerel, first quality, in barrels, half-barrels, quarter-barrels and kits; salt herring, best codfish, pollock, scale fish, haddock, smoked herring and halibut, salmon, sugar-cured hams, shoulders, beef, best leaf lard, pork, cheese, vinegar, &c., at lowest cash prices. All goods warranted.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys" National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DYKE IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.
HARTFORD, March 21, 1866.

Sealed proposals for the grading and masonry required in building a dyke along the Connecticut and Park Rivers in the City of Hartford, Conn., will be received until the 5th day of April, 1866. Separate bids may be made for either the grading or masonry, or for the whole together, and the time for completion must in all cases be stated.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen, and all information regarding the work can be obtained at the office of the Engineer, THEO. G. ELLIS, No. 258 Main-st., Hartford, on and after the 31st instant.
S. WOODRUFF,
E. C. KELLOGG,
JOSEPH S. WOODRUFF, } Committee.
J. P. HARRISON,
THOMAS McMANUS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of
10,000 brass rings, 1¼ inches.
10,000 iron wire snaps, (Hotchkiss' patent,) ⅜ inch.
15,000 iron "D" rings, ⅜ inch.
500 pounds copper rivets, assorted.
500 pounds flax sewing twine.
ALSO,
40,000 yards 56-inch burlaps, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 yards per week.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, (which should be written both in words and figures,) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope, "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered.)"

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1866. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, to-wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
34 dozen augers, 2 steam hammer dies, to suit 12 hammer.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
2,643 feet of wire rope, for rigging, &c.
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
50,000 yards blue flannel, 20,000 pounds butter, naval standard.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
600 run 9 feet angle, 82 plates and 100 feet, in suitable lengths, Bessemer steel.
2,500 sheets yellow sheathing metal, 3,000 pounds compo. sheathing nails.
790 pounds rivets, 64 spades, 120 yards oil cloth.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
15 sheets plate and 3 circular heads, Bessimer steel; 39 seamless brass tubes.
15 pounds round steel, for screw socket-bolts; 1,800 pounds Bronton hot-pressed sig. nuts.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with needful information for bidders to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TO CONTRACTORS—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock, A. M., of Friday, March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at which they will be publicly opened, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz: In Eldridge-street, between Canal and Division-streets; also in Seventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-fifth-streets, and in Broadway between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets; also in First-avenue from Fifty-third-street to and through Fifty-second-street to near Avenue-A; also in Fifty-second-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; also in First-avenue between Sixth and Seventh-streets; and also in Fifty-first-street between Seventh and Ninth-avenues, with branch in Broadway between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets. Plans of the works may be seen and specifications obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, March 19, 1866.

TO STONE BLOCK PAVERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit:
Forty-fifth street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue.
Twenty-seventh-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Twenty-ninth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue.
Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
West-street, from Battery-place to Chambers-street.
Thirty-fifth-street, from First to Second-avenue.
And Thirty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March twenty-two, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, }
No. 425 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. of the 2d of April next for furnishing the United States Navy Department, at the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, free of expense and of the best quality, subject to inspection by the inspecting officer at the yard, the following articles, viz.:
BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

114 feet wire rope...1¾ inch.	588 feet wire rope...2¾ inch.
497 feet wire rope...2¼ inch.	752 feet wire rope...3¼ inch.
101 feet wire rope...3 inch.	658 feet wire rope...3¾ inch.
275 feet wire rope...3¾ inch.	204 feet wire rope...4¼ inch.
194 feet wire rope...4 inch.	159 feet wire rope...4¾ inch.
653 feet wire rope...4½ inch.	504 feet wire rope...6¾ inch.
3320 feet wire rope...5¼ inch.	

The above to have a hemp heart, and to be laid up right-handed. To be of the best wire.
A. E. WATSON, Paymaster, U. S. N.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET DEPARTMENT, }
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1866. }

CHANGE OF GRADE.—PUBLIC NOTICE IS hereby given that propositions for the following improvements are pending before the Board of Aldermen, viz.: To change the grade of Worth-street, between Broadway and Centre; and of Elm-street, between Pearl and Leonard streets. Maps showing the proposed change of grade can be seen at this office.

All persons interested in the foregoing mentioned change of grades, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the undersigned, at this office, on or before the 30th day of March, 1866.—Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AN ENVELOPE BEARING OUR IMPRINT, and addressed to Messrs. Sheldon, Hoyt & Co., containing a first and second of a STERLING BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR £400, No. 380, COLONIAL BANK, TRINIDAD, Feb. 22, 1866, 60 days sight on Colonial Bank, London, in favor of Messrs. C. L. Haley & Co., indorsed by them to the order of T. T. Dwight, and by him in blank. Acceptance and payment stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with Messrs. SHELDON, HOYT & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.
W. T. HATCH & SON, Bankers, No. 34 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1866.

LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 23,768, ON THE INSTITUTION for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks. The finder will please leave it at the Bank No. 516 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

JOHN REEVES,
NAVAL ARCHITECT AND ELECTRO-MAGNETIC ENGINEER,
NEW-YORK.
Present residence, No. 457 D-st., Washington, D. C.
ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.
The Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

The undersigned, JOHN REEVES, of New-York, inventor and patentee of a Telegraph Cable on a new principle; the material being an absorbent of magnetism and impervious to oxidation, does not require isolation nor any additional material to protect it from the action of the surrounding elements. Again, being an absorbent of magnetism, that element will sustain it forever as a generator. This invention is the desideratum, and one that demands the immediate attention of the Government. A cable can be laid (in a very short time) direct from New-York to Southampton; the deeper the water the greater the difference between the distance on the bottom of the ocean and that on the surface, which will admit of the cable settling down without straining on the inequalities that it may have to pass over on the bottom. In my patent, I claim the right of precedence in bringing my invention into practical operation.
JOHN REEVES.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE TWO SHODDY machines and flyer, shafting, pullies, belts, &c., all in perfect working order; steam power can be had if desired; also room. Address SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, at 8,
BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG.
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
(L'Etoile du Nord,)
With its brilliant and picturesque mise-en-scene and the original cast.

Private Boxes, Reserved Seats and Tickets can now be had at the regular ticket offices.

NOTICE.
After THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 26, there will be
NO PERFORMANCE
until SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 31, at 1, when a
GRAND MATINEE
will be given, on which occasion will be produced Gounod's
FAUST, FAUST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
RICHELIEU.
EDMOND DE MONDION AND MISS LACOSTE.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
TO-NIGHT, } LUCILLE WESTERN,
EAST LYNNE; } in her great dual role of
Or, the } Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine,
ELOPEMENT, } Mr. BARTON HILL,
produced nightly to } as Sir Francis Levison,
continuously } and a very superior
CROWDED AUDIENCES } CAST OF CHARACTERS.
"THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME."
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1866,
GRAND EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
Box office open from 8 to 6 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1866,
MISS WESTERN will appear for the third time here in her favorite and dashing personation of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH,
25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
assisted as organist accompanyist by
Mr. BROWN,
Mrs. JOHN S. JOHNSON,
the leading Soprano of the church,
THE DOUBLE QUARTETTE CHOIR,
Miss MARIE ABBOT,
Soprano, and
M. GIORGIO KOECKO,
Baritone.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
at all the principal music stores, and at the church in the evening.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. GREAT NOVELTY.
THE ELEPHANT HUNKEE DOREE.
TAMING A BUTTERFLY. THAT'S MY SISTER.
SCENES AT DONNYBROOK.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. The RIVAL DARKEYS.
Latest from Paris. Vulcan at the Forge. Clog Dances.
THE LIVE MONKEY.
LITTLE MAC in his GREAT MONKEY ACT.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle, 30 cts. Commence at 8.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ELIAS PONVERT against HENRY A. BOWERMAN and JOHN M. BURKE, Assignees, &c.—Notice to creditors: The undersigned referee appointed by a judgment order or decree made in the above-entitled action, dated March 15, 1866, to take and state all accounts of said Lowe, Hamlin & Co. of the City of New York, as between the said assignees, and the plaintiff herein, and all the other creditors of said late firm interested in the assignment made to said defendants, Henry A. Bowerman and John M. Burke, dated August 2, 1861, who shall come in and contribute to the expenses of this action, do hereby give notice to all creditors of said late firm, pursuant to such judgment order or decree, to attend before me, said referee, at my office, No. 25 Pine street, in this city, and exhibit their respective demands against said late firm, on or before the tenth day of April, 1866; and such creditors are hereby further notified that, pursuant to the terms of said judgment order, such of the creditors as shall not come in and prove their debts, by the day last named, shall be excluded from the benefit of said judgment order; and that, in accordance with such order, on the day and at the place last named, at twelve o'clock, at noon, I shall proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to in such order, to take and state the said accounts of said assignees, and of the property and proceeds thereof which shall have come into their hands, or under their control, as such assignees under said assignment, and of all their actings and doings in relation to said estate, and the proceeds thereof, what sums of money received under said assignment have been paid by said assignees to the creditors interested therein, to whom and when paid, what credits or allowances, in my judgment, ought to be made to said assignees, and what compensation and allowance should be paid to their counsel for services rendered to said assignees, in and about the execution of said trust, and upon their accounting, and what allowances should be made to the parties to this action, or either of them, in addition to their costs, and further to inquire and ascertain what of said assigned estate remains in the hands of said assignees, uncollected and undisposed of, and to decide and report what disposition should be made thereof, and generally to hear all matters referred to me by said judgment order.
Dated, New-York, March 16, 1866.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Referee,
No. 25 Pine-st.
BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y. mh19-1aw3wM

SUPREME COURT.—CLARENCE A. SEWARD, as Assignee of certain property of WILLIAM C. ALLEN, CHARLES ALLEN and SAMUEL SHAW, against the said WILLIAM C. ALLEN and others. In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the fifth day of March, 1866, by which the undersigned was appointed a Referee to take an account of the amounts due to all the creditors of the late firm of ALLEN, HAZEN & CO., of the City of New-York, interested in a certain assignment made by said WILLIAM C. ALLEN, CHARLES ALLEN and SAMUEL SHAW to the said plaintiff, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1862, who shall come in and prove their claims, notice is hereby given that all creditors of the said late firm of ALLEN, HAZEN & CO. interested in said assignment, and all attorneys (if any) who may have been employed by the plaintiff as such assignee to collect any claim or claims which passed to the plaintiff under said assignment, are requested to exhibit their demands before me, at my office, No. 29 Nassau-street, Room No. 17, in the City of New-York, by the seventh day of May, 1866, at twelve o'clock noon.—Dated March 10, 1866.
SIDNEY WEBSTER, Referee.
SAM'L BLATCHFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Plaintiff, against MARY ANN COFFIN, individually, and as executrix of EDWIN COFFIN, GEORGE WILLIAM GAIRDNER as executor of EDWIN COFFIN, the people of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1866.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
(United States Int. Rev. stamp 50 cents, cancelled.)
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 10th day of February, 1866.
WM. HENRY ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorney
F19-1aw6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JULIUS LAMER, Plaintiff, against NATHANIEL PHILLIPS, defendant.—Summons—Contract—com. not. ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the above-named court, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and forty-six dollars, with interest thereon, from Jan. 26, 1866, besides the cost and disbursements of this action.
R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 24th day of February, 1866. R. W. TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. R. S., 50 cents, canceled.] f26-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.—MY LARGE stock of furniture and upholstery goods is now offered at cost; in consequence of declining business, every article must be sold before the 1st of May, as I am positively giving up the business. Examine styles, quality, and prices at my Warerooms, at No. 536 Broadway—25 years. HENRY STONEY.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED to J. F. C. Pickhardt, at the last American Institute, for the best extension bedstead and upholstery, No. 167 Bleecker-st.; factory, Nos. 203 and 205 Sullivan-st. Also, first-class furniture on hand and made up to order.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental. At H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 11 White-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Sixth week of the charming young comedienne,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear
MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866,
and every evening during the week,
(BEING THE ONLY REPRESENTATIONS DURING HER PRESENT ENGAGEMENT,)
AS AMRY,
in the companion picture, in five acts, to Fanchon, by the same author, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT
WITH A CAST OF MUCH EXCELLENCE,
embracing the names of Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, E. Lamb, E. S. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, H. Rendle, Neel, Misses Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c., &c.
THE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, &c., OF THE MOST PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION.
Musical Conductor..........H. B. Dodworth
IN PREPARATION, MANY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8, $9, $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. JAMES LEWIS,
and positively
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the successful burlesque extravaganza, entitled
CINDERELLA E LA COMARE,
with
MRS. JOHN WOOD
as Cinderella, the Baron's youngest daughter.
Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe....as..........Clorinda
Mr. James Lewis....as..........Buttoni
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC,
AND HUMOROUS SONGS.
The performances will commence with the romantic drama, in two acts, entitled
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Mr. Geo. Fawcett Rowe....as..........Robert Macaire
Mr. James Lewis....as..........Bertrand
WEDNESDAY—Benefit of Mrs. G. H. GILBERT.
LOVE-KNOT and CINDERELLA.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. G. W. GARRISON.
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
will be presented, in a style of magnificence and with a cast of characters far surpassing any previous efforts at this theatre, the romantic spectacular drama, entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON
Building, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The tremendous sensation produced by
ROBINSON,
in his great original and thrilling act of
TROTTING HORSEMANSHIP
has induced the manager to offer a repetition of that stupendous performance
DURING THE WEEK.
In addition to which will be introduced
MASTER SIEGRIST,
the infantile Aerial Drummer and Gymnastic Prodigy, beside the feats of the regular troupe.
Extensive preparations are making for the celebration of the
EASTER FESTIVAL.
Three matinées next week:
EASTER MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
the new Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL.
Pronounced superior
TO ANY YET PRODUCED ON THE AMERICAN STAGE.
MR. G. L. FOX..........THE JOLLY CLOWN
Pantaloon....C. K. Fox | Columbine....Mlle. Martinetti
TWO CAPITAL PIECES BESIDE.
W. H. Whalley, L. Mestayer, Miss S. Steele.

UNION HALL EXHIBITION,
JAMAICA, L. I.
TUESDAY, March 27, at 7 P. M.—Doors open at 6 P. M.
A train leaves Jamaica, after the Exhibition, for South Ferry, to accommodate the Alumni and others who may wish to return the same night.

MEDICAL.

LECTURE AND CONCERT COMBINED.

A rare entertainment, consisting of a Lecture by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., on "Domestic Happiness," and Concert of music by the following celebrated artists: Dr. Stein, Pianist; Mrs. E. J. Rogers and Miss Florence A. Rice, of Brooklyn—will be given in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., MONDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents. Steinway's Grand Piano will be used.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. B. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

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THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE HEREAFTER WILL COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THE GRAND SCRIPTURAL DRAMA
daily increasing in popularity.
OVER 150,000 PERSONS
have already witnessed this
GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
which exhibits in its
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, SCENERY, ETC.,
the prominent characteristics of that land so
FAMED IN SACRED HISTORY.
It is pronounced the most
ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT
ever offered at this Establishment.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7¾.
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MOSES, OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT,
founded on Ingraham's sacred work, called
THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
ITS BRILLIANT PROCESSIONS, ELEGANT TABLEAUX, SUPERB PAGEANTRY.
MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE,
felicitously representing the great EGYPTIAN RIVER under the various lights of the Sun, Moon and Twilight.
Together with the wonderful
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS AND EFFECTS
has never been equaled for
BEAUTY AND PERFECTION OF DETAIL.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON......Extemporaneous Singer.
The Museum is
OPEN DAILY FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
TWO WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
Captured two years ago by a party of Gold Hunters.
To all classes of society they are objects of
DEEP INTEREST AND PROFOUND MYSTERY.
From their natural proclivities they are supposed to have belonged to a
RACE OF CANNIBALS.
They may be seen at all hours, together with
TOWERING GIANTS AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS.
BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
AN ALBINO BOY. A LEARNED SEAL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
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WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
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THREE-HORNED BULL.
PERSIAN SHEEP.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28,
BENEFIT
of
Mr. H. J. JACKSON,
(Treasurer,)
on which occasion
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
who made so successful a debut at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, will make his first appearance in this City as
OTHELLO.
Mr. CHARLES BARRON as IAGO.
Seats may now be secured.

BILLIARDS.
Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, the Champion of England, who is making a brief visit to this country, is to participate, in connection with
JOHN DEERY, Champion of America,
Dudley Kavanagh, of New-York,
Melvin Foster, of New-York,
Michael Geary, of New-York,
and
Edward Cahill, of New-York,
in a
GRAND EXHIBITION,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 26, 1866,
in the large hall of the
COOPER INSTITUTE.
This will be the only appearance of Mr. Roberts in America.
Play to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets $1 each. To be had at the box office and at the principal billiard-rooms.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Romantic Drama of
THERESE, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
After which a Grand Psychological illusion of the
MYSTERIOUS SPHINX,
which has created the greatest sensation in all the principal cities of Europe, and persuaded many to believe in
VISITATIONS FROM THE OTHER WORLD!
Concluding with the grand drama of
CAPTAIN MACHEATH,
Or the Heroes of Hounslow Heath.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TENDERED TO
HARRY SANDERSON,
Prior to his departure for Europe,
By his personal and professional friends, at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 31, 1866.
Cards of admission, One Dollar.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
To be had at all the music stores.

MEETINGS.

GAS CONSUMERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION meet at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to hear report and organize, to secure gas at fair price.

LECTURES.

REV. DR. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE IN the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, corner of 46th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock, precisely. Subject: "*The Age of Iron.*" Tickets 50 cts.

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Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

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PIANO-FORTES,
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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES

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That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

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THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST—A NEW REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK. It contains nearly two hundred hymns and tunes, both old and new, and is one of the best books for revival meetings that has yet been issued. Among the new and beautiful tunes we would mention the following: "Oh, you must be a lover of the Lord," as sung by the soldiers in the army, and has been the means of the conversion of hundreds of souls; "Let go the anchor;" "Shall we meet you all there?" "Sinner, come, will you go?" "Jesus died for you." Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample sheets 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per hundred, mailed. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

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THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
EDWIN BOOTH.
MONDAY EVENING, March 26,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the last time as
RUY BLAS,
and also as
PETRUCHIO,
in Shakespeare's delightful comedy of
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
TUESDAY—Last time, HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 28th—FAREWELL GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
THURSDAY, March 29—LAST NIGHT AND BENEFIT OF
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear as
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF MR. H. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD (first appearance) as OTHELLO.
Mr. STUART has sincere pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
those celebrated artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
will make their first appearance in eighteen months in New-York, inaugurating
A CARNIVAL OF MERRIMENT,
during which, in addition to those
POPULAR AND PLEASANT PIECES,
so full of
GAIETY AND CHARM
with which their names are associated, they will introduce several
MOST ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES.
Seats may be secured Wednesday morning, March 28.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼; begin at 8.
MONDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. JOHN SEFTON,
NEVER ACTED HERE, John Brougham's celebrated Play, (founded on Dickens' great novel) of
DOMBEY AND SON,
Illustrated by BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
AND CAPITAL DISTRIBUTION.
Mr. DOMBEY..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER.
CAPTAIN CUTTLE..........Mr. MARK SMITH.
(Who will sing the popular sea song of "Dublin Bay.")
Mr. TOOTS..........Mr. HOLSTON.
MAJOR JOE BAGSTOCK..........Mr. NORTON.
JACK BUNSBY..........Mr. JOHN SEFTON.
CARKER..........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.
WALTER GAY..........Mr. WILLIAMSON.
SOL GILLS..........Mr. POPE.
ROB THE GRINDER..........Mr. GRAHAM.
BROZLEY..........Mr. WARD.
THE NATIVE..........Mr. CASHIN.
Mrs. SKEWTON..........Mrs. VERNON.
EDITH..........Miss FANNY MORANT.
SUSAN NIPPER..........Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
FLORENCE..........Miss M. BARRETT.
FLOWERS..........Miss CLARK.
Concluding with, second time this season, the laughable one-act afterpiece, the
LAUGHING HYENA,
With a very great cast.
Mr. FELIX FUMER..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Mr. SIMON HORNBLOWER..........Mr. YOUNG.
Mrs. FLORENCE FUMER..Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS.
POPSEY..........Miss IONE BURKE.
Who will sing the favorite song of "The Sailor Boy."
TUESDAY—(2d time,) the favorite Comedy, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, and a favorite Afterpiece.
WEDNESDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. NORTON, first time in two years, Colman's Sterling Comedy, JOHN BULL.
THURSDAY—THE UNEQUAL MATCH.
FRIDAY—PAUL PRY and DEAF AS A POST.
SATURDAY—SINGLE LIFE and LADIES AT HOME.
The highly attractive new Comedy of SOCIETY will shortly be repeated.

WALLACK'S.
WEDNESDAY, March 28,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. NORTON.
First time in two years,
Colman's sterling Comedy,
JOHN BULL,
with a cast including the whole strength of the company.
Box-book now open.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN SEFTON.
MONDAY, 26TH MARCH.
NEVER ACTED HERE, John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' great work,
DOMBEY AND SON,
WITH THE ENTIRE STRENGTH of the COMPANY,
concluding with the comic afterpiece,
THE LAUGHING HYENA.
Box-book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY.
THE GREAT ARTIST, J. E. OWENS,
IN TWO ENTIRELY NEW CHARACTERS.
Commencing at 7¾ with Craven's charming Home Drama in two acts (first time here), entitled
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Solomon Probity..........Tom Owens
John Probity..........F. J. Evans
Mr. Chetty..........W. H. Hamblin
Sifter..........E. Eberle
Patty Probity..........Mrs. A. Hind
Grace Emery..........Miss J. Tyson
NEW AND PECULIAR SCENERY.
After which (first time) at 9½, an admirable and diverting
CONJUGAL LESSON.
SIMON LULLABY..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
Mrs. Lettia Lullaby..........Miss J. Tyson
A GRAND OWENS MATINEE ON SATURDAY,
Commencing at 1½ P. M.
THE LIVE INDIAN (last time)...... } Mr. OWENS IN
COUSIN JOE (first time).......... } BOTH PIECES
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL EASTER MONDAY.
The exquisite Domestic Drama,
DOT; OR THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
JOHN E. OWENS..........as..........CALEB PLUMMER
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
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Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT for a number of years, both abroad and in this country, and who is conversant with most modern languages, is desirous of meeting with an American family, with whom she could travel in Europe. She would be equally glad either to go with a family as companion, or to take their daughters under her charge. Salary would be no consideration to her. Address Miss F. S., No. 107 West 21st-st.

A LADY RESIDING IN NEW-ENGLAND wishes to receive into her family a few young girls. Parents desiring to give their daughters the benefit of country air, and at the same time instruction in music, French, and the English branches, at moderate terms, may address, for one week, M. H., Mount Vernon, N. Y. City references given.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can receive private instruction day or evening in business writing, practical book-keeping and commercial arithmetic, and can be qualified for any situation in the shortest possible time.

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IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

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SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys; pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL WANTED—FOR THREE BROTHERS (Spanish) not far inland; terms moderate; home and school arrangements really good. Address circular, private note, &c., postpaid, to L. W. HART, A. M., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL—GOSHEN, Orange county, N. Y. Spring term commences April 16. For circulars, containing terms, references, &c., please address the Principal, M. S. READ.

RE-ENGAGEMENT DESIRED AS GOVERNESS, to teach music, French and English; pleasant home preferred to large salary; or as companion to a lady. Address AGATHA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

THE FOURTH QUARTER IN POUGHKEEPSIE Female Collegiate Institute will begin April 18; advantages unsurpassed; charges moderate.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MRS. WHITE, DANBURY, CONN., IS prepared to receive a few more pupils. Principal seen at No. 48 West 15th-st., from 2 to 6 P. M., Friday, Saturday and Monday.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—A few vacancies for the summer term, commencing April 18. For catalogues containing terms, &c., address REV. J. H. BRAKELEY, President.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS,
White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

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A TEACHER OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE, and highly recommended, gives tuition in English, classics and mathematics, or will undertake classics in an institution. Address A. M., Station D, New-York.

WANTED.—FEMALE TEACHER WANTED IN a family in Georgia; a middle-aged lady, capable of teaching the English branches and music, and to take the charge of four motherless little girls. Address BRUNSWICK, Box No. 1,537 Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ALL BRANCHES, and to report all desirable vacancies in the different States, having salaries from $300 to $2,000. Address, with stamp, AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady of experience wishes an engagement to teach all the English branches thoroughly, with music and French. Address Z. A. Z., Station G.

FROM MOBILE TO NASHVILLE.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

ship of Bacchus—or rather of "Ohio Rectified," and also a few retail stores. But my object was to see the country, and not the town, and I should have passed on without stopping had I not noticed an excited crowd standing in front of a doggery, and just as I came up opposite to it, a man came out of the door in a manner that convinced me that he was assisted by the foot of some one a little stronger than himself. I halted a moment, when a pistol was fired off, but fortunately it did no harm, though, before quiet was restored, three or four men had been knocked down. When it was all over, I turned my horse in the direction of Clarksville, when I was soon overtaken by a robust looking man of something over forty, whom I readily knew to be a planter.

"A good deal of a muss," said he; "I saw you looking at it; you're a stranger here, ain't you?"

This was out-Yankeeing even the inquisitive New Englander; and I would have suspected him to be a transplanted Bostonian, but for his dialect. But I replied that I was a stranger, and was going up the country, to take a look at it.

"Are you from Mobile?" he next inquired.

"No, from Ohio."

"Do you think of coming down here to live?"

I told him I did, and asked him how a late Federal soldier would be received; explaining, at the same time, that if I came, there would two or three others do the same, all of whom had served in the Federal army.

He said that they would be as safe there as in Ohio. There might be some, he said, who would try to annoy Northerners, but the community would not tolerate such as they.

"Is the country pretty quiet?" I now asked.

"Yes, very, except in the little towns. There there is always a set of idle loafers, and they get drunk, and fight as you see them. But that is the same the world over, I reckon; at least I always found it so in my travels. It's a pity they wouldn't enforce the vagrant laws against them, and make them work, or send them to jail."

"There have been many reports circulated in the North," said I, "relative to encounters between whites and negroes; have any such occurred here?"

"None, said he, "except between loafing whites and loafing niggers about towns. I have heard of several knock-downs in Jackson and Clarksville, but they never went any further; both parties would be drunk, as those fellows you just seen were. There is nothing of the kind in the country. Everybody is busy there."

As conversations upon the above subject occur nearly every day, with both black and white, both before and after my true character was known, I shall not repeat them; but will say here, once for all, that it was the unanimous statement of all, viz.: that there was no trouble between the whites and blacks outside of villages, and that they nearly always arose from actual intoxication, and that in nearly every instance the participants were worthless men—cancers at the vitals of society. Take away bad whisky, and the "outrages" which are paraded under stout head lines, would almost cease to be. These "outrages," as they are called, serve a double purpose; the same drunken brawl, in which perhaps a negro, and perhaps a white man, is killed or wounded, is seized upon by radical journals and pronounced a murder, or a murderous attack on negroes; while the rebel sympathizing papers parade it as a negro outrage on the whites, and claim it as an evidence that the black man is unfit for liberty. I have seen these opposite constructions put upon the same act, when the act itself would bear neither.

SEEING THE COUNTRY.

On arriving at the house of my companion, three miles from Clarksville, I was pressed to remain over night with him, which I did, and on the following day he desired me to continue with him, till I could look around and satisfy myself as to the condition of things, and I continued there till the following Monday, Feb. 26. He regretted very much that he was unable to furnish me a fresh horse to ride around on, but stated that there was such a scarcity of animals that even if more hands were attainable, it would be of little advantage, without more horses or mules. He gave me the same statements that I had before received, as to every one being busy at work; and he added that the blacks were doing better than had been supposed, and said that he believed the Yankee prophecy, that they would work for pay, would be literally fulfilled. He continued, however, fiercely to assert that the Southern people were the best friends of the blacks, and that they knew more about the "nigger" than the Northern people; and said that the industry of the black men was to be attributed to this peculiar knowledge of his character possessed by his late master.

I couldn't exactly see the philosophy of all this, but said nothing. If the Southern man does prove to be the negroes' best friend, I shall be most happy to acknowledge the fact. That he is not his enemy, as a general rule, I am satisfied.

In this section there will be as much cotton raised as during any year before the war, except in 1860, if the season is a good one, and for this the prospect is favorable. But one thing is certain, if a careful system of planting were adopted, at least treble the present number of hands could find ample employment, and now that hired labor is to be resorted to, I believe the old slovenly system of planting will soon die out.

WANTING A SHARE OF THE CROPS.

Everywhere, I learn, that there was a desire on the part of the negro to farm on shares, or rent land. He looked upon this as much more like genuine free labor. He could then have his Saturday afternoons to himself, and not have to ask leave to "go to town;" a practice they like, as well as their late masters. It gives them a feeling of independence, and self-importance; but the whites, as a general rule, do not like this method of doing business. It looks like too completely relinquishing their position as masters. But then, if they can be convinced that such a system of labor is more profitable than any other, they will very speedily adopt it; for the Southern man is not more blind to his own interest than the Northerner. The late slaveholder has had more prejudices to overcome in a year than the people of the North have in a generation; and I think that he is doing remarkably well.

One thing is certain, too heavy an outside pressure will not aid in the work; and as freedom of speech is now absolutely established, notwithstanding a few isolated cases of violence, and the ravings of a few impracticable politicians, I feel sure the triumph of right and justice will not be long delayed.

NEGRO WOMEN.

There is a very strong disposition on the part of negro women to withdraw from field labor, and follow the example of their white neighbors; and this disposition is encouraged by their husbands, who have as much pride in their wives as the white people generally. I believe that in five years it will be as much of an anomaly to see a black woman at the plow or using the hoe as it now is to see a Northern farmer's wife engaged in the same masculine occupation. That their withdrawal will be a tendency to elevate the civilization of the negro, I presume no one will for a moment question; therefore, it is a consummation which should be hailed with delight by every true friend of progress.

GATHERING IN FAMILIES.

The first thing a negro does after pleasantly locating is to gather around him his scattered family. I was told of numerous instances of this kind, and found that nearly every negro man had all his small children with him whose whereabouts could be traced out; and I inquired particularly of them, during my stay in Clark County—always telling them beforehand that I was a Yankee—whether their claims to their offspring had ever been resisted by the whites, and they said that they had not; there being but one instance of the kind that I could learn of in all the country, and in that the child had been given up, after a week or two of reflection, and without the aid of the Freedmen's Bureau.

I took some pains both here and elsewhere—and I sum up the general result now, to avoid repetition—to ascertain:

1. Do the negroes desire to have schools for the education of their children?

2. What is the feeling among the whites on the subject?

Every colored man with whom I spoke answered my first question in the affirmative, and the whites, of all classes, admitted the existence of a disposition of the "little niggers" to learn. In nearly every house is found a primer or spelling-book; but, of course, without teachers they cannot learn; but their reverence for the book itself is conclusive evidence of their feeling on the subject.

In answer to the second question I about, also, this state of facts: There is no serious objection to the negroes learning the elementary branches: this there was at first. But prejudices are rapidly wearing away. But who are to be the instructors? They don't want Massachusetts men and women, though I am satisfied that no violence will be used, except in isolated localities, against either teachers or pupils. They are agreed that if the Yankees get hold of the little negroes they will teach them to become haters of their late masters. Such is their ignorance of that self-sacrificing race of men and women who leave good homes and comfortable and paying situations to become missionaries, and which they are daily doing, as scores of towns in the South will to-day bear witness. They would like to educate the blacks themselves; then they could instil into the minds of the little fellows their own peculiar notions; but how are they to do it? They are like the rats in council; they agree it would be a fine thing to have the cat belled, but who is to undertake the task? But as the late bitterness wears away—as it would have now well nigh been worn away, had Congress on the first day of its session, have passed a resolution of congratulation to the Southern States, and invited their members to reoccupy the long-vacant benches, in accordance with the policy of the late lamented Mr. Lincoln, now faithfully followed by the present Executive—the natural law of supply and demand will control everything, and the Northern States, with their superabundance of teachers, will supply the schools of the South, and they will be warmly welcomed by those among whom they go; and then will the Alabamaians begin to appreciate the conscientious devotion to principle that actuates the great mass of Northern people, whether citizens of Massachusetts or of Illinois; and then will the Yankees learn that even the late rebels, however greatly they erred, generally acted in accordance with their feelings of right; and that Jeff. Davis and a few leaders wheedled the great mass into the commission of a crime which has carried with it the most terrible of punishments of which modern history furnishes us a record.

ON MY WAY AGAIN.

But to return from my digressions from my actual journey and its incidents. I bade good bye to my kind host on Monday morning, Feb. 26, and during three days had frequent conversations with both whites and blacks; arriving at a farmhouse in Perry County, five miles north of Uniontown, on the road to Marion, on the evening of the 28th, where I stopped for the night.

I shall not attempt to give a chronological account of what I saw and heard, but will select only a few of the incidents, which will best serve to illustrate the condition of affairs in Alabama, which, I presume, does not vary far from that in the other Gulf States, with the exception of Mississippi.

WHAT A MUTILATED SOLDIER SAYS.

In the northeastern part of Clarke County, near the line of Wilcox, I met a man on horseback who was without a single arm. I saluted him after the military style, when he returned it, as well as he could, with the stump of his arm, which only reached to the elbow. We both stopped, and a conversation ensued.

"Where did you lose your arm?" I asked.

"At Perryville."

"Well," said I, "what do you think of the war?"

"*When the next one comes,*" he replied, "*I want those who brought it on to do the fighting.*" "Were you in the army?" he then asked.

"Yes, sir."

"In what regiment?"

"In an Ohio regiment," I replied.

"Oh! then you were on the other side!"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then, comrade," said he, "I find there are some on both sides who are dissatisfied with the late war; now, my opinion is, if they want any more fighting, they had better just divide off, and go out into some unsettled region, and just fight it out; but I reckon there would be but little blood spilled."

I then asked him if the greater portion of the returned soldiers felt as he did, and he said he did not know an exception. All went for peace; and none of them would listen to any future appeal to arms. The result was accepted as final.

"But I think most of us went into the fight honestly; I didn't think that I committed any crime, though I'd rather there had been no war; but the past is the past, and we need not quarrel about that, so that we get along well in the future," said he.

I then told him his sentiments regarding the war were very much those of all who fought in the Union army; that not one in twenty but were for a liberal policy, for forgetting the past, as to all except a few of the leaders.

"I don't mind if a few of them does get their necks stretched," was his significant reply.

We then shook hands, and parted.

A COLORED PREACHER.

On the same day, I met a colored man, pretty well dressed, and I at once suspected that he was a preacher, and asked him if it was so, and he replied in the affirmative.

I then inquired if he could read, and he said he could, and write a little. I next inquired if he was making any efforts to have the children of his own color instructed.

"I am keeping a small school," said he, "at my house; I have sixteen scholars."

"Is there any opposition to it, among the whites?" I asked.

"Not now, but there was at first. They pay no attention to it now."

"Would colored schools be tolerated here?" was my next inquiry.

"Yes, sir, as a general thing. There might be some trouble, in places, but not generally."

"Has there been any change in the sentiments of the people on that subject?"

"Yes, sir, a favorable one. The colored people are doing so much better than they were expected to do, that the prejudices of the whites are less strong."

"Is it probable that any of the Southern whites will start colored schools?"

"At first they wouldn't have listened to such a proposition; but the matter is being seriously talked of now. If the colored people will only stick to their contracts, and work well this year, I think the whites will then take hold of the matter."

DISEASE AMONG THE NEGROES.

I met a physician in Wilcox county and from him I learned that disease had made fearful havoc among the negroes during the war and particularly last year. But during that time they were chiefly idle, and were huddled together around towns and in huts, and often without a sufficiency of either food or clothing; but since they had gone to work, and had separated out—each family in its own cabin—good health generally prevailed. The fact that but a small proportion of them had ever been vaccinated, rendered the small-pox terribly fatal; and it was so yet in villages. Other diseases, too, raged there yet, but the class who remained in the towns, except as house-servants, were of the idle class, and had rather die than return to the fields. The number of these, however, he said was not great.

GENERAL INDUSTRY.

This county bears strong marks of the terrible ravages of war, but within another year it will be brought back to its former state of prosperity. Cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes will be the three ruling crops. But little wheat was ever raised here, and the next harvest will be very small. The stock of hogs is indeed exceedingly limited, but they are an animal of quick growth and rapid multiplication, and I think Alabama will kill all the pork it needs for home consumption next Fall. Every negro family has pigs, and the planters are doing all in their power to increase their stock.

DUE NORTH.

On the morning of the 1st of March, I started in the direction of Tuscaloosa, the ancient capital of Alabama, and arrived there on the 4th. The very flat lands had disappeared, and though the country was not hilly, it was, nevertheless, slightly rolling. There are fewer negroes in this section in proportion to the inhabitants than farther South. However, it is a fine cotton region, and used to produce a great deal of the staple, which was carried to Selma to be disposed of. There is great energy being displayed in preparing the fields this year; and the crops will doubtless be as large this year, in proportion to the number of laborers, as ever before. It is true that fences must be repaired; and ground that has lain waste for two or three years is not so easily cultivated as if a crop had been gathered the previous Fall; but it will probably be the more productive because of non-cultivation.

I have said that the crop will be as large, in proportion to the number of laborers, as heretofore; but this does not insure more than half a crop in the aggregate. This is a section in which considerable labor was performed by white men, and three-fourths of these are no more—and let the rebel leaders answer before high Heaven for their lives. Beside this, at least twenty per cent. of the negroes are not to be found, some being in the army, and some having changed their localities; but the mass of that proportion are in their graves; while the withdrawal of a great many negro women from the fields to the duties of domestic life, still further weakens the force available for plantation labor.

GENERAL QUIET.

Here, as elsewhere, I everywhere received, from all classes and colors, the assurance of the existence of quiet and good order. County officers told me they habitually executed all writs without a posse; but if one was needed, the citizens would turn out en masse against offenders. To the inquiry as to whether Northern men could live there unmolested, I was told that a number were doing that now, and that all stories about such persons being compelled to leave, were, so far as their section was concerned, mere canards.

In proof of this, I met two men from Illinois, both of whom had served in the Federal army, and both of whom had married Southern girls; and they said that they were as well treated as they would be at home. One of these explained to me the huge stories about Northern men being spirited away. There was, he said, occasionally a man who came South, expecting to have everything his own way; he would demand, if a lawyer, or physician, or merchant, that, as soon he had put out his sign, everybody should patronize him, to the exclusion of those well known in the community, and instead of waiting and building himself up in business, gradually as is necessary anywhere, he would in a little while pull up stakes and leave, and denounce the South as disloyal. They were not driven off, but left because they were not sufficiently appreciated. I recollect of meeting one or two of this class myself in the North, who had just returned, but they had failed as effectually in Ohio as in Alabama; they would fail anywhere. It is natural that men should patronize their old neighbors in preference to a stranger, till the latter shall prove himself equally worthy of patronage.

TOWARD THE TENNESSEE.

Leaving Tuscaloosa, which is an old, worn out town, I proceeded toward Jasper, in Walker County, distant 42 miles, near which place I arrived on the evening of the 6th, and stopped at a farm house. The country, as I proceeded, grew more and more rolling, and farms were smaller and negroes fewer. There are a great many small tracts here, which the owners used to till themselves before the war; but still there is no scarcity of moderately large plantations. At hundreds of the houses of the small farms no man or boy over sixteen or seventeen is to be found, while at others you see the head of the family, or the grown son, hobbling around on crutches—all the result of the war. Here a large number of white women were seen working in the fields, preparing small pieces of ground for cotton and corn, so that no small quantity will be raised here.

The ground in this section, and from this to the Tennessee River, is well adapted to wheat, and I am glad to notice that a comparatively large area was sown with this grain last Fall, and it appears in excellent condition, and I believe if it receives no backset a good crop will be the result, and this will bring gladness to many a fireside which has known little else but sorrow during the last five years.

The remainder of my journey to Decatur was without incident particularly worthy of note, so that it only remains for me to give a general summary on some points not yet touched on. They are:

1. The nature of Southern submission.
2. Is the situation improving or growing worse?
3. Advantages of a liberal policy.

1. Of the nature of Southern submission—and I have the authority of scores of both those who have been in the rebel army and those who have not—it is not difficult to speak. Nearly all speak of the war as a blunder—few, if any, denominate it a crime. A majority in Alabama opposed it in the beginning, and say they always believed it better never to have been; but they will not admit that they were wrong, but say that, come what will, they will never repeat hostilities. The questions at issue are settled, and settled forever; and they are prepared to abide the result. They say: "Let us not quarrel with the past, but so shape the future that we shall have unity of sentiment and unity of acts, and what is behind us will settle themselves.

2. With regard to the situation—whether growing better or worse—I have a pretty good chance to judge, as I made a similar trip through Mississippi and a part of Alabama last July, and I unhesitatingly state that the prejudices of the people have been far removed since that time. True, in July last, they were more humble than now, but there was a far bitterer feeling toward the General Government; less determination than now to appeal to reason; but I am further constrained to believe that the situation is less favorable to-day than when Congress assembled. In July, the people were prepared to accept any terms from their victors; but they were surprised and gratified with President Johnson, and they believed the people of the North were with him—proposed to treat the mass of them as misguided brethren; and there was everywhere something of the old feeling of attachment to the Union, and this, if properly nurtured, would have rendered the South as loyal in a little while as the North; but there is no mistaking the fact that the action of Congress has been most deleterious. The people now fear that their first expectations—that is, that they were to be treated as subjects, and not citizens—will be realized. This, and this only, has caused a retrogession. Last July the people were prepared to accept a liberal policy toward the negroes as a condition dictated by a conqueror; on the 1st of December they indorsed such a policy as just and right. Was not that progress? To-day they say: "Why should we go further in professions of future loyalty, as not only all our previous *protestations*, but our *acts* are disregarded?"

With regard to the existence of secret societies to secure a dissolution of the Union—that is the sheerest nonsense.

3. What would be the effect of a liberal policy? When England and Scotland united, neither asked the other to forget the past, but only be a unit in the future, and the result is, that, without regard to centuries of warfare, the Scotchman is as much English as the natives of London. When Dr. Franklin went to France, during the Revolution, he did not ask that country to repudiate its action in inciting savages to massacre colonists during the French war of 1754–60; nor did France require the United States to ask forgiveness for having taken part with England in that struggle; a unity of *future* interests was all that was thought of. The Puritans of England, after the downfall of Richard Cromwell, were not required to acknowledge themselves guilty, in having dethroned and beheaded Charles the First and inaugurated the Commonwealth; but, regardless of the past, the Puritans became among the firmest supporters of the monarchy.

Will not the lessons of history apply in this country also? HANDEL.

Mr. Hugh B. Willson and the Underground Railroad.

We publish at Mr. Willson's request the following memorial address by him to the Senate, as he appears to have suffered unfairly:

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The petition of Hugh B. Willson, of the City of New-York, a loyal citizen of the United States, respectfully showeth: That he was the originator of the undertaking known as the Underground Railway, in this City. Having been in London several times during the construction of the Metropolitan Tunnel Railway, of that city, and for some months after it was opened for traffic, in January, 1863, he had great opportunities for obtaining practical information as to the engineering difficulties to be overcome. Those few months, during which he traveled almost daily through the tunnel, sufficed to convince him that the undertaking was a great success, and that a similar line in New-York would not only be equally successful, but would in fact afford the most economical and effectual method of relieving our crowded thoroughfares. Hence, on his return to this City, in the Summer of that year, your petitioner determined to present the project to such influential parties as he might be able to convince of its adaptation to the wants of the community.

This task your petitioner, at first, found difficult of accomplishment, owing mainly to the absorbing interest of the war, but he finally succeeded, after several months of earnest labor, in effecting, through the instrumentality of friends, a powerful organization of capitalists, under the name of the Metropolitan Railway Company, whose articles of association were filed on the 22d of March, 1864. Prior to that organization, and in order to demonstrate to the gentlemen in question the practicability of the undertaking, your petitioner and one of his friends employed Mr. R. T. Bailey, an experienced civil engineer, to examine and report on the same; and the Company so formed, in the Autumn of the same year, had a still more careful survey and detailed report on the proposed work made by Mr. A. P. Robinson, another distinguished civil engineer, and no other scientific reports, or practical information, have ever been procured to be made and published by any other parties. These reports were, in fact, demonstrative of the whole question involved as to the possibility of constructing so vast a public work in the heart of a great city without damage to property of any kind whatever, and without embarrassing the traffic.

Your petitioner begs further to represent that the said company, in which he was a director, and which he has labored ever since most assiduously to promote, had a bill introduced into the Legislature to authorize the construction of the proposed tunnel and railway, the day after their articles of association were filed, (March 23, 1864,) and your petitioner attended for several weeks at Albany to endeavor to obtain its passage, but found the session too far advanced to secure that object, although it received a favorable consideration in the Senate on a vote of 19 to 7.

The following session (1865) the same bill was again introduced, and your petitioner spent nearly three months at Albany as chief agent of the company, and with the assistance of others, succeeded in getting it through the two branches of the Legislature, when it failed to receive the Governor's approval for reasons which your petitioner fully appreciated, and regrets could not have been made known in time to have enabled the company to amend their bill in respect to the objections stated by His Excellency.

This unfortunate circumstance rendered it necessary for the Metropolitan Railway Company to renew their application for a new bill at the present session, when they found themselves opposed by two other parties, who, without any just claims to the franchise, are using the most strenuous exertions to obtain it.

Your petitioner begs further to represent that these two parties having combined and made enormous demands on the Metropolitan Company, which the gentlemen in the direction refuse to accede to, he is apprehensive that the undertaking will be wrested out of their hands by a bold act of piracy. Your petitioner, in such an event, will be left without any legal means of obtaining justice or indemnity for nearly three years of arduous labor and anxiety, and an expenditure so large as to prove ruinous to himself and family.

Your petitioner, under all these circumstances, feels that he may with propriety appeal to the sense of justice of your Honorable House, and pray that it will be pleased to cause an investigation to be made into the claims of your petitioner and his friends before the passage of any such bill.

New-York, 21st March, 1866. H. B. WILLSON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

The Latest Sensation—Panic Among the Porkmen—Mischievous News-Mongering—The Rumored Presence of Trichina in New-York—Complete Exposure of the Humbug.

There are a great many people like the old lady, who, on being remonstrated with for her excessive tea-drinking, urged in her defence that she must drink something, and that she never could enjoy plain water after she had seen the queer things in it through a microscope. Had she not thus made a visual acquaintance with the animalculæ, she might have gone on consuming her share of the harmless little nondescripts, and progressed through a peaceful old age with fewer visitations of the nerves, of which she bitterly complained and attributed to the tea-drinking.

Some time ago the story reached us of the outbreak of a new disease, which was devastating whole populations in Germany, and the probability was strongly urged that our receiving a kindred visit was simply a question of time.

Minute investigation into the cause of the disease, led to the discovery of the presence in the flesh of the swine of a worm, which, although of insignificant proportions, being imperceptible to the human eye, was made to rejoice in the dignified title of "trichina spiralis."

This little monster, it was alleged, preserved its vitality through the various transmutations into food to which hog's flesh is subject, and when conveyed into the human body bred there, resulting in a horrible disease and death to the being which it tenanted. With all the details of this story, and how much and how little truth there was in them, the public is long since conversant.

There were some people among us at the time who, alarmed, like the old lady, at the revelations of science, gave up for awhile their favorite "beverage" of sausages, tender-loin, or chop; but, when the story first reached us, important political matters absorbed the general attention, and it was found impossible to divert the current of public thought by an imported sensation, however dramatically got up.

The sensation "trychinosis," therefore, lay dormant during the Winter months, the probability of its attaining to the dignity of being a pet subject of conversation being still further lessened by the growth of a gigantic rival in Fenianism. St. Patrick's Day having passed by, however, leaving the unseen gunboats still upon the stocks, and the invading guns upon the same side of the St. Lawrence, the woes of Ireland ceased for a time to absorb consideration. It was not surprising, therefore, that an industrious "provider" for a morning journal, alive to the necessity of a new sensation, or the resurrection of an old one, startled the public with another revelation of the trychina spiralis.

The investigator, to whose researches the public are indebted for this subject of reawakened interest, had discovered, not a fresh outbreak of the disease in Germany, (he hadn't time to go so far,) but in a mysterious neighborhood known as "not a hundred yards from Greenwich-street." Here he had learned that pork was stored infested with the little stranger with the long name and tail.

Eager to dispose summarily of the matter, he went, as alleged, to the headquarters of the disease at once, but the information he there obtained not being of the required fermenting quality, he proceeded to the region of pork butchery, at Washington Market. From the dealers there he learned not only "that the rumor was too well founded," but further, that many of the butchers had been compelled to abandon their specialty of many years for the more healthy dispensation of sections of beeves and muttons. This was not all, for such, he said, was the panic in the market that pork had already fallen 4 cents per pound. This announcement in the morning news under an attractive heading had, no doubt, the desired effect The pork market became excited, and the bears rode bravely on the new sensation. Tenderloin and chops were no longer called for at the restaurants, and feet for a time were motionless. Cautious housekeepers shrunk from the purchase of ham or sausage, and for two whole days the air was rent with reports which threatened to shake the porcine interest to its very centre.

In due time the pork men spoke out, indignantly protesting against the aburdity of the story and the scare, one of them offering, in his enthusiasm for the truth, a reward of $100 for the first proof of the presence of trichinæ in New-York.

Then we have a learned philanthropist, who appears in another morning journal to protect us from any errors we might fall into as to the generation, habits and associations of the "little unknown," by a remarkably learned article on its history, covering over half a column, and by the reading of which the public were doubtless made much wiser if no happier. Amongst other things taught by its perusal, was that "*as far as is known the animal is sexless,*" and, a little further on, that "*it awakes from its dormant condition, rapidly develops, and in a period of eight or ten days it brings forth its young alive.*" The vulgar are accustomed to attribute this latter operation to the female, but the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons know better.

In the face of all this alarm and profuseness of philosophy it was but fair that we should make a few inquiries for the benefit of our readers, who may have been influenced in their choice of dinner-cuts, or to ignore their matutinal ham and eggs since Wednesday last, the birthday of the little bugaboo.

These inquiries have led us to the conclusion that there is not a particle of truth in the stories in circulation; that there are no trichina spiralis within a hundred yards, or a hundred miles of Greenwich-street; that those who were pork butchers in Washington or Fulton markets a month ago, still practice anatomy on the self-same animal; that the retail price of pork has not receded 4c. per pound, but has advanced, we are sorry to say, from 1c. to 2c. during the past eight days; and that the tale from beginning to end, is either the result of a hoax, done upon a sensation-hunting reporter, or was set on foot by designing speculators to "bear" the market for their own selfish purposes, as suggested in our article referring to this subject yesterday.

If the evil consequent to the circulation of such a *canard* ended with a slight commotion in the provision market or the restaurants, for a day or two, although highly reprehensible, the thing would only merit a passing notice, but unluckily it is not so. Such is the importance attached to the statements of the press, presumed to be made advisedly and with judgment, that when they are not of this quality, material interests are often seriously injured before the investigation can be instituted necessary to the explosion of the most gratuitous fabrication.

As a result of this "tit bit" of sensation the pork market has been seriously affected, not so much in the matter of price, as in the stagnation of business, a result which is frequently more fatal to individual interest than is a falling market. Happily, however, the sudden exposition of the entire absence of the slightest cause for panic of any kind, confirmed by the confession, yesterday morning, of its error by the journal which originated the sensation, has gone far to disabuse the public, and in a day or two, we hope, the matter will have ceased to call for further comment.

So far from there being any truth in the supposition that our Pork crop of 1865–66 is less sound than that of preceding years, it may be seen from the following statistics that the very contrary is true—that the average quality of the last crop was higher than that of any other year recorded:

In 1863, on 1st Jan'y.	Sound mess pork in store in this city...	100,000 bbls.
	Refuse mess.......	7,310
In 1864, same date..	Sound............	79,000
	Refuse mess........	7,929
In 1865, same date..	Sound............	118,000
	Refuse mess.......	369
In 1866, same date..	Sound............	100,000
	Refuse mess.......	159

It is thus seen that of 100,159 barrels in store here on the 1st of January last, only 159 were refused the inspector's certificate, and these rejected sold readily at from $1 to $2 per barrel under the market rate.

As the value of the Western crop alone of '65–66 is estimated at $54,443,549, the least thinking portion of the community, sensation-mongers for instance, can not fail to recognize the mischief attendant upon the circulation of misstatements which might injuriously affect such an important interest.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Services in Rev. Dr. Ehl's Church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. Ferris, President of the Christian Union Association, was expected to preside in Rev. Dr. Ehls' Church, in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon; but he was too feeble to venture from home, and Rev. Dr. Ehls acted in his stead and introduced the services by reading the third chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians.

Rev. Dr. Thrall, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, was the first speaker. The question, he said, had often been asked, What is the object of these meetings of the Christian Union Association? He would reply that in days gone by many attempts had been made to unite Protestant Christians in one common mode of action, but all these attempts, unhappily, had eventuated in the formation of new sects. The wise and good men who were the founders of the Christian Union Association had resolved that this effort to unite Christians should not terminate in that way. Accordingly, with a view to the establishing of a bond of unity, representatives of various Christian denominations had been invited to meet in Rev. Dr. Ehls' pulpit and express their own religious convictions in their own way. The Association had been two years in existence, and its usefulness had become apparent to Protestant Christians of whatever form of worship. He believed that Christians may yet be able to enjoy a homogeneity of faith and worship, and that to attain to this desirable end they need only observe the Scriptural injunction, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The reverend speaker cited Scriptural and profane history to demonstrate the possibility of Church union, and as an illustration of the evils of denominational differences he bade his hearers observe that while heathendom is open to Christian missionary effort as it was never open before, our missionaries are yet unsuccessful because the heathen listening to the Presbyterian and then to the Episcopalian, perceive a conflict of teaching, and hence they say, "Go you back to your own land and there settle your own differences before you undertake to convert us." He longed to see among all classes of Protestant Christians hospitable pulpits and an open communion table. Closing, the speaker hoped that his eyes might not be closed in death until he could see one Church without an overruling heirarchy—one Church which should make a tangible exhibition of the power of religion over the human heart.

Rev. Dr. Storrs, of the Church of the Pilgrims, although not a member of the Christian Union Association, had yet accepted the invitation to speak on the platform of Rev. Dr. Ehls' Church, as he had understood that every Christian clergyman who elected to speak there was free to give his individual testimony as might suit himself. The subject of Christian unity was very broad in its scope, and of vital importance. The great Apostle counseled his brethren and fellowmen not to judge their neighbors, but to tolerate in others what to them might seem right according to their conscientious convictions. It was a part of the mission of Christianity to develope differences. Education develops differences which are imperceptible to the uncultivated mind, and the education of a people in Christianity, more than all other education, must necessarily develop differences which are indistinguishable in the dead level of heathenism. Cultivated nations exhibit the greatest variety of differences in the architecture of their habitations; the wigwam of the untutored Indian is everywhere the same. The reverend doctor believed the differences in forms of worship to be of divine origin, and in the ritual of the Romish Church, prescribing one special form for every special case, he saw a mockery of religion. He reëchoed Christ's prayer that all Christians might be one—not, perhaps, in form, but nevertheless one in spirit, in unity of design and desire; and in proof of his assertion that an approach to this happy consummation had been made, he instanced the City Mission and Tract Society.

The hour being late, Rev. Dr. Ehls said that he would postpone until another occasion any remarks which the congregation might expect him to make, and after the Doxology had been sung, Rev. Dr. King, Missionary to Greece, pronounced a benediction, and the large and highly respectable audience dispersed.

Proposed Conference of the Christian Union in Dr. Armitage's Church—An Explanation—A Question of Veracity.

A Conference of the Christian Union was advertised to be held at Dr. Thomas Armitage's (Baptist) Church, in Forty-sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, but owing to certain circumstances, hereafter to be explained, the Conference did not take place.

A very large congregation was present. Dr. Armitage, Dr. S. D. Burchard and Dr. Rogers, occupied seats in the pulpit, and after the singing of a hymn and the reading of a portion of Scripture by Dr. Burchard, and prayer by Dr. Rogers, Dr. Armitage said that it became necessary to inform the congregation under what circumstances the notice had appeared in various newspapers that a meeting of the Christian Union would be held in his church that afternoon. He said that he, himself, and the Baptists generally, had hitherto kept themselves aloof from the Christian Union, because they did not like the doings of the Union or the manner in which they proposed to carry out their aims; and further because the members of the Union had traduced the Baptists on every possible occasion, calling them bigots, exclusives, close-communionists &c.; but some four weeks ago, Mr. Kimball, Secretary of the Christian Union, called on him and asked him whether he had any objection to a conference of the Union taking place in his church. To this he (Dr. Armitage) had replied that if Dr. Vermilye or any other clergyman would enter his pulpit, and deliver a discourse on the exclusiveness of the Baptists, supporting his arguments by Bible proof he was quite welcome to use his church at any time. Mr. Kimball said he had no doubt Dr. Vermilye would do so, and asked Dr. Armitage to put his invitation in writing. This was done, and the second Sunday in March named as the day. Mr. Kimball shortly afterwards told Dr. Armitage that Dr. Vermilye had accepted the invitation to preach, but just before the appointed day, Mr. Kimball said Dr. Vermilye could not attend. Another Sunday was then named, and again, according to Mr. Kimball, the reverend gentleman could not be present. This Sunday was then fixed upon, and notices appeared in several secular journals that Dr. Vermilye, Krebs and others, would meet at Dr. Armitage's church. He (Dr. Armitage) was present to receive these gentlemen, but only a few minutes ago Dr. Burchard had placed in his hand a letter written by Dr. Vermilye, which had somewhat astonished him. Dr. Armitage then read the letter, which was addressed to Dr. Burchard, and was to the effect that the writer had lately noticed an article in the *Chronicle & Examiner* headed "Dr. Vermilye's Job," in which appeared a letter from Dr. Armitage, stating that Dr. Vermilye, who had spoken such hard things of the Baptists, was to preach before them at Dr. Armitage's Church. The communication of Dr. Vermilye went on to state that he had never promised to deliver any discourse in Dr. Armitage's Church, but that on the contrary, when handed an informal invitation from Dr. Armitage to do so, he had positively declined. The letter concluded by a statement that Dr. Vermilye had never reproached the Baptists for their exclusiveness, except in the matter of their communion, to which they admitted none but members of their church.

After reading this letter, Dr. Armitage said that only that morning Mr. Kimball had informed him that Dr. Vermilye had his discourse prepared and was going to accept his invitation to occupy his pulpit, yet, said Dr. Armitage, here is Dr. Vermilye's own letter showing that this statement was utterly false. Dr. Armitage then spoke of the objects of the Christian Union, and said he thought that lampooning the Baptists was hardly the way in which Christian Union was to be brought about. He considered the Union as nothing more than a Mutual Admiration Society. He defended his denomination from the charge of exclusiveness, and spoke for some time on the subject of baptism.

Dr. Rogers then rose and said that he had no connection whatever with the Christian Union, whose movements he believed to be premature and ill-advised. As for Dr. Vermilye, it was quite certain that a serious mistake had been committed by some one—it was not very difficult to see by whom—as Dr. Vermilye was not the man to back out of any undertaking he had once commenced.

The congregation were then dismissed with the benediction.

Services in Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, Fourth-avenue.

Rev. L. H. Mills, rector of St. Ann's Church, preached in Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, before a large and attentive congregation. He took for his text the following:

> So we being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another.—Romans xii., 5.

The Church was one as God was one. With its unity of effort the plan of salvation must become effectual in the redemption of souls, and in the pulling down of the strongholds of sin. The unity of the spirit prevailing in all departments of the Church of Christ must result in the release of the sinner from the bondage of sin, and his chains would fall off as easily as the bands which bound Sampson snapped. Notwithstanding the differences in form the spirit of Christ which pervaded the assembly of the Saints was the same, animating the souls of the disciples in the heavenly school. The question as to the denomination in which men were converted to Christ was a childish one. The preacher gave a rapid sketch of the purity of Christian life and zeal of the leaders of the Church in the first seven centuries of its existence, and also of many of its greatest spirits in the later centuries. The Gallic Churches had been the most Protestant of the Roman Catholic Churches, and now the Unitarians, without being able to help it, were in many cases orthodox in their faith in Christ. He (the preacher) was in brotherhood with the children of the Lord Jesus Christ everywhere, no matter by what name they might choose to be called. The Church of God was made up of all sincere people who believed in the Divinity of Christ and the Trinity of the Godhead. Different intellectual idiocyncracies might make out various forms of worship, but they were in spirit all one in Christ. It was the duty of the Christian to watch the example of the strong, holy and sincere, not that of the weak, erring and wayward. Ministers should preach with an eye single to the glory of God and the building up of Christ's kingdom, instead of making capital and notoriety by the censure and the criticism of their brethren.

Closing Services at the New-York Soldiers' Home in Howard-street—Addresses by Several Clergymen.

The closing religious exercises at the Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, were held yesterday afternoon. The services were quite interesting. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Reformed Dutch Church, and Rev. Dr. Wardle, of the Methodist Church. These addresses were characterized by deep earnestness of spirit, fervent gratitude to God for his great mercy bestowed upon the Nation, and fervent sympathy in behalf of the soldiers, as well as the widows and orphans of those who met a soldier's death. The audience was large. The Governor and his staff, having been expressly invited, were expected, but business of importance detained His Excellency. A letter from him was read, in which he expressed his regret at being prevented from being present, and communicated his thanks to all who had used their endeavors to promote the physical and spiritual interests of the soldiers. We were gratified at seeing in the audience a large representation of the Ladies Soldiers' Relief Association, to whose unceasing endeavors, liberality and assiduity much of the success of the institution is due. Nothing has hindered them in the performance of their self-imposed work; personal convenience and comfort have yielded to the claims of the soldier, and although their labor has been silent and unobtrusive, it has nevertheless contributed to the comfort and welfare of thousands.

Rev. Dr. Strong conducted the exercises, and read a brief statement of the operations of the New-York Soldiers' Depot during the past year. From this brief report we learn that during the year 1865, $78,061 returning soldiers were received and cared for by the officials in charge of the Soldiers' Depot. There were issued to these men 193,210 rations; 2,606 received medical attendance during the year, and there were 38 deaths. The veterans have been furnished with 5,833 shirts, 3,420 pairs of socks, 3,200 pairs of drawers, 792 handkerchiefs, 168 pairs of pants, and 156 jackets. The immense sum of $240,979 59 has been placed in safe-keeping for the soldiers during their brief sojourn in the Institution. In the library, attached to the depot there are 1,200 volumes for the use of the soldiers. During the thirteen months, ending Feb. 28, 1866, there was $26,000 worth of transportation sold to soldiers at reduced rates; $2,000 worth has been furnished gratuitously to those unable to purchase, and the same amount furnished on account of the Sanitary Commission—making a grand total of about 1,500,000 miles. The ladies who have constantly exercised a loving care of those passing through the institution, have since its establishment contributed over $30,000 to the funds of the depot, beside a large amount of clothing, necessaries and luxuries. Among those who have been constant in their visits and kindly Christian efforts, we found mentioned the name of Mr. Edward Colgate, of this City; he has daily visited the institution, and ministered to the spiritual comfort of the soldiers.

At the end of the present month the depot will close, and the State property be removed to Albany, where steps are in progress to establish a hospital for disabled soldiers. In this connection we cannot help noticing the fidelity and unwearied exertions of Mr. T. L. Prevost, the Superintendent of the institution, who has discharged his duties in a most praiseworthy manner. His associates in office have also been faithful in their several stations.

Holy Week.

Yesterday being Palm Sunday, the Passion of our Saviour was read at mass in all the Catholic and Episcopal churches, and at St. Patrick's Cathedral cedar branches, in the absence of palm, were distributed by the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey. There are to be no extraordinary ceremonies during the week until Wednesday evening, when the solemn service of the Tenebræ is performed. At the service which takes place during the twilight hours, ecclesiastics attached to the church, ranged on either side of the sanctuary, chant appropriate psalms. At the left hand, or Epistle side of the altar, stands a triangular candelabra, in which are placed lighted tapers of yellow wax, representing the prophets and apostles, and one of pure white wax, representing the Redeemer. At the end of each chant one of the yellow lights is extinguished, and at a certain portion of the service the white one is removed, but kept lighted, behind the altar, and shortly after replaced in the triangle. The extinguishing of the yellow lights indicate the death of the persons represented, and the temporary removal of the white one typifies the gloom cast over the Christian world for a time by the death of Christ, and its replacement symbolizes His resurrection.

On Maundy Thursday, the services of Holy Week proper begin, and on that day, the organ is played and the sanctuary bell is rung for the last time until Holy Saturday. The cross on the altar is veiled in white, but the processional cross in purple. Immediately after the mass, the celebrant, vested with cope and veil, takes the Sacred Species used at the mass, from the tabernacle. A procession is then formed, at the head of which one of the ecclesiastics carries the processional cross; the members of the sodalities and others attached to the congregation join in the procession, each holding a lighted taper, and chanting in unison, the thurifers swinging their censers, and incensing the host carried by the officiating priest. In many of the churches in this City, the sepulchres are patterns of beauty and magnificence, as the ladies of each congregation vie with one another in the display of gorgeous appointments and tasteful arrangement.

On Good Friday, the ceremonies are the uncovering and adoration at the cross and the procession from the sepulchre.

On Holy Saturday, the Bishops bless the baptismal oils to be used in the ceremonies of the church during the year, and the water which is blessed on this day is known as Easter water. This day closes the period of Lent, and ushers in Easter week.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

This order which is composed of the officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who have been actually engaged in the military service of the United States during the rebellion, is rapidly increasing in numbers. There are now three commanderies of the order organized, one in Philadelphia, one in New-York, and one in Washington, D. C. The objects of this order are entirely apart from politics, which are eschewed, except so far as loyalty to the Government is concerned. Its main purpose being to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy which preëminently exist between companions in arms. A large number of our most noted officers are already members of the Order, and more are received at each meeting of the several Commanderies. A meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of New-York, was held on the 18th inst., when the following candidates were elected Companions of the Order of the First Class:

Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N.; Commodore John W. Livingston, U. S. N.; Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A.; Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Joseph B. Carr, late U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Thos. C. Devin, late U. S. V.; Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N.; Commodore Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Capt. Henry Walke, U. S. N.; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Lawrence, late U. S. V.; Surgeon Charles Martin, U. S. N.; Capt. J. H. Liebenau, late U. S. V.; Maj.-Gen. Alex. S. Webb, U. S. A.; Maj. George Hastings, late U. S. V.; Brig.-Gen. J. H. Van Allen, late U. S. V.; Bvt. Maj. S. H. Lathrop, U. S. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Singular Proceedings.—On Wednesday last Mr. Strasburger, of the firm of Strasburger & Nuhn, importers, was accosted in the street by a Custom-house broker, formerly employed in the Custom-house, who informed him that the store and books of the firm were about to be seized by the authorities, on a complaint made some eight or ten days ago, and suggested that this information was of great value to Mr. Strasburger. To this Mr. Strasburger replied that the transactions of his firm had always been strictly legitimate, and that they had nothing to fear from any investigation that might be made. The next day the store was seized, and Mr. Strasburger was advised by those who made the seizure to secure the services of a lawyer. This he declined to do, and demanded that a prompt and searching investigation of the charges against the firm should be at once made. After 24 hours the store and books were released, not the slightest irregularity having been discovered. From a copy of the affidavits it appears that the same were sworn to one day after Mr. Strasburger had received the warning.

Teachers' Association.—This body of City teachers held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, 24th inst., in their rooms in the Hall of the Board of Education. J. H. Fanning, Esq., Principal of Seventh Ward School No. 12, occupied the Chair, and Mr. H. Duffy, Principal of the Greenwich Street School, was Secretary. The subject of "Geography," as taught in our public schools, was pretty thoroughly ventilated. Samuel M. Perkins, Esq., formerly of this city, but now in charge of a large Public School in Brooklyn, gave a very interesting account of his mode of teaching this branch of study. He depended less upon text-books in imparting geographical knowledge, than upon plain talks and familiar illustrations, in connection with map drawing, &c., by the youthful learners. Mr. S. Clark, of the Fifth Ward School, Mr. Duffy and others, also spoke upon the subject; after which the Association adjourned to the fourth Saturday evening in April.

Launch of the Steamer Drew.—The side-wheel steamer *Drew*, built for the People's Line, and intended to run between this City and Athens, was launched on Saturday from the yard of John Englis & Son. The *Drew*, with the exception of the *St. John*, is the largest river steamer ever built in this city. Her dimensions are as follows: Three hundred and eighty feet in length; forty-eight feet breadth of beam, eighty feet over the guards, and eleven feet depth of hold. She is 2200 tons burden, new measurement, and will have cost, when completed, over $600,000. Her machinery is to be very powerful, and is now building at the Allaire Works. The proprietors of the Peoples' Line propose to run three lines of steamers during the summer—one to Albany, one to Troy, and one to Athens.

Police Items.—John Sweeny was arrested by Officer Johnson, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, o Saturday night, on the charge of stealing cotton valued at $200, from the premises of the New-York Warehousing Company, at the foot of Partition-street. The property was found on his premises.... Patrick McNamara was arrested by Officer Harris, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, on the charge of stealing $12 from John Taylor, residing at No. 37 Carroll-street. The larceny, as alleged, was committed in a liquor-store at No. 5 Hamilton-avenue. The accused was locked up for examination.... The store of Thomas R. Murphy, No. 259 Court-street, was visited by a sneak thief on Saturday evening, and robbed of 36 yards of cloth, valued at $125. No arrest was made.

The Bond Robbery.—At an early hour yesterday morning a tin cash-box was found in an alley-way in the rear of No. 81 West Twenty-seventh-street. The box contained a check, which was fully identified by Mr. John P. Moore, of No. 110 Madison avenue, as was also the box as the one which contained the $165,000 worth of United States Bonds and Securities, stolen from his house on Friday night, as fully reported in yesterday's Times. The discovery of the box affords but little light upon the mystery of the robbery, although the police anticipate the speedy arrest of the audacious thief.

Fire in City Hall-Place.—At 10:45 o'clock, last night, a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 27 City Hall-place, occupied by George Warner as a dwelling, being caused by a kerosene-oil lamp exploding in Mr. Warner's hand as he was setting by the window. The burning oil set fire to the window curtains, and from them to the window casing. The firemen were promptly on the spot and soon soon extinguished the flames. Loss to furniture of Mr. Warner by fire and water, $300. Insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Trial Trip of the Steamer La Oriental.—The steamer *La Oriental*, Capt. Savory, built for the South American trade, and owned by the New-York and La Plata Steamship Company, proceeded on a trial trip up the North River on Saturday. The steamer is 991 tons, new measurement; is 238 feet long and 32 feet beam. She is fitted up in superb style, and has accommodations for 200 passengers. She will sail shortly for Buenos Ayres.

Burned to Death.—Mary A. Finnegan, a married woman, residing in Fulton-street, near Hicks-street, was burned on Friday evening last, by the explosion of a can containing kerosene oil. She was taken to the City Hospital, where she died the following morning. Coroner Lynch held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Jury.

Arrest of a Dishonest Clerk.—Wm. J. Dallimore, a clerk in the employ of Cately Brothers, jewelers, was arrested on Saturday evening on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that the young man has taken large sums of money, and numerous watches and chains belonging to his employers, with whom he had been for a considerable time.

Stabbed in his House.—Patrick Finnery, residing at No. 255 East Sixteenth-street, found an unknown man intruding in his hallway last evening, and on attempting to eject him was stabbed in the left temple, receiving a severe though not dangerous wound. The assailant made good his escape.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Masonic Temple.—The different Masonic Lodges of Brooklyn held a meeting at the Joppa Lodge rooms, corner of Joralemon and Court-streets, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements to erect a building to be used for masonic purposes. M. W. G. M. Joseph B. Evans presided. A motion to appoint a committee on organization was made and carried, and the following were appointed: W. John Weeks, of Hohenlinden, Chairman; W. John Leech, of Fortitude; W. B. H. Harris, of Artier; M. W. Wilmarth, of Montauk, and Brother Charles L. Kirby, of Fortitude. A conversation occurred in relation to the proposed new buildings, and after several members expressed their views, it was determined to adjourn until next Saturday evening.

[Advertisement.]

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HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR,
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West of and near Broadway.
FIRST REGULAR AUCTION SALE

Will be held on the premises on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, carriages, &c., at the above sale, will please give as early notice as possible, in order to have them fully advertised and entered on the catalogue. Regular sales on Tuesdays and Fridays. Special sales on short notice. Mr. Disbrow has engaged as auctioneer Mr. J. L. Vandewater, long and favorably known in this City. N. B.—No postponement on account of weather.

[Advertisement.]

A great reduction in the prices of English Brussels carpeting at Hiram Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery; also, Imperial three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, rugs, druggets, mats, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c.; white and checked mattings at 30 and 40 cents per yard.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Perit, from Mobile—Capt. Elwell and son, Capt. Blaisdell, Capt. Mickerson, J. M. Benner, Mr. Myers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 54 | Sun sets..... 6 18 | Moon sets.... 3 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 53 | Gov. Island. 4 42 | Hell Gate.... 6 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 25.

Arrived.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston March 22, with mdse. to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced heavy gales from N. W. to S. E. the whole passage. March 25, 1 A. M., off Cape Henlopen, passed steamship Hatteras, bound S.

Steamship Perit, Delancy, Mobile March 14, via Fortress Monroe, with mdse. and passengers to L. L. Jones. Put into Fortress Monroe 23d inst. for a supply of coal; sailed same day, since which time have had strong northerly winds.

Steamship Neshannock, Winchester, New-Orleans March 18, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong gales from N. E. nearly the whole passage.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

Below.

Ship Norway, Coombs, from London Jan. 27.
Ship Resolute, Harris, Liverpool Feb. 19.
Bark Wm. Rathbone, Gardner, Liverpool Feb. 17.
Bark Fremad, Evenson, Malaga Feb. 3.
Bark Genin, from Hamburgh.

Miscellaneous.

No sailing vessels have arrived, on account of the strong gale which has been blowing the during day.

The bark Irma, from Sagua, at Philadelphia 23d inst., reports: 20th, off Hatteras, encountered a gale from N. W. to S. W., during which she was struck by a heavy sea, throwing the vessel on her beam ends, started deck-load, stove in hatch-house and water-casks, and washed everything moveable overboard.

The schr. J. Predmore, of Saco, from Elizabethport for Portsmouth, N. H., which arrived at Newport on the morning of the 20th inst., having been ashore on Benton's Reef, will discharge her cargo at Newport and go on the rails for examination and repairs.

Two hundred and eight hhds. have been landed from the brig Wm. Greenough, from Matanzas for Boston, ashore at Nantucket Beach, mostly in good order.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, March 25—Arr. barks Mist, London; Geo. Henry, Ardrossan; Caric, Galveston; Mecosta, Cienfuegos; Trindelen, Georgetown, S. C.; J. O. Nichols, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 23—Arr. brig Frontier, New-York, for Boston; Sedona, of St. George, from Charleston 17th inst. for Boston; split mainsail and flying jib; schr. Marietta, Tilton, Philadelphia, for do.; Lion, (Br.,) Baltimore, for St. John, N. B.; Fanny Given, (Br.,) New-York, for Halifax, N. S.; J. J. Hopkins, Wellfleet, for Tangier.

Sailed—Schrs. James Long, East Wind, Norwester.

March 24—Arr. brigs Paragon, Matanzas, for St. John, N. B.; Georgiana F. Geery, New-Orleans 7th inst. for Boston; schrs. Georgia, Savannah, for Camden; Early Bird, Newbern, for Boston; Elizabeth English, Emily Gildersleeve, Sarah A. Hammond and Mary D. Haskell, Philadelphia, for Boston; Convoy and E. Arcularius, New-York, for Boston; Race Horse, Delaware City, for Newburyport; Richmond, Winterport, for Baltimore; Mary Yarrow, Portland, for New-York; Union and Gentile, Rockland, for New-York.

PORTLAND, March 24—Arr. barks Ellen Dyer and Almon, from Boston; brigs Moonlight, from Cardenas, and Rosetta, (Br.,) from do.

WOODS' HOLE, March 25—At anchor a mile east of Robinson's Hole, an unknown light vessel. The Custom-house boat has just arr. from the Vineyard Sound Light-boat, and reports her on her station, and that the above is another vessel.

RUPTURE.

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PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 241, March 24, 1866.
29, 35, 17, 49, 60, 32, 5, 78, 20, 68, 58, 8, 66.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 242, March 24, 1866.
31, 45, 12, 50, 17, 39, 77, 3, 56, 55, 27, 64, 71.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 141, March 24, 1866.
1, 64, 73, 52, 14, 54, 65, 48, 51, 39, 9, 33, 7.
SHELBY—Class No. 142, March 24, 1866.
75, 24, 29, 50, 60, 42, 4, 78, 3, 52, 5, 31, 32.
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